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## RECENT DEATHS.

Other obituary notes appear on page 390.

Major Gen. Henry Shippen H idekoper, U.S.V., Civil War veteran, died in a Philadelphia hospital, Pa., Nov. 9, 1918. He was seventy-nine years old. General Huidekoper enlisted in the Civil War in July, 1862, and served until March, 1864. He was lieutenant colonel commanding the 150th Pennsylvania Regiment at Gettysburg, where he was twice wounded. After the war he was for fifteen years brigadier general and major general, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Comdr. Gardner Lemmon Caskey, U.S.N., who was serving as gunnery officer aboard the U.S.S. Oklahoma, died aboard that ship Nov. 3, 1918. He was graduated at the Naval Academy in September, 1906, as the senior, or honor man, of the first section of the class of 1907. He had, during his two years' midshipman cruise, displayed a keen interest in ordnance and was attached to various ordnance plants and to the Bureau of Ordnance for instruction in ordnance matters and laid the foundation for subsequent able work in the Bureau of Ordnance. He served on the U.S.S. Connecticut as junior officer in the 12-inch turret, and during the illness of the turret officer was in charge of that turret. He made the cruise around the world with the fleet, serving in addition to the Connecticut on board the Yankton as watch officer and on the Georgia. Among other duties he served in the Kansas as aid to the commander of the 2d Division, Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, during the cruise of that battleship division to the Baltic Sea. At the request of Rear Admiral Badger, then commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, he was assigned to duty on his station and placed in charge of strategical and tactical matters in the fleet, preparing war problems and maneuvers and orders for the execution thereof. On Oct. 1, 1914, Lieutenant Caskey was ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, in charge of ammunition and explosives, and for four years fulfilled his duties in such manner as to redound not only to his personal credit but as to increase most markedly the efficiency and excellence of the ammunition and explosive material of the Navy. Under his direction, in time of peace, the production of powder for the Navy was tripled and the quality of the powder not only maintained but improved. Large supplies of high explosives were procured and new methods of shell loading therewith developed. Fuses of all types and more especially fuses for armor piercing shells were brought to a high degree of perfection. A system of reserve supply of powder and explosives and ammunition details was worked up and put into effect. At the outbreak of the war Lieutenant Caskey's preparations, made ever with an eye to readiness for the emergency of war, bore immediate fruit. Reserve ammunition was available for immediate issue to all United States vessels, theretofore in reserve but now placed in service. Ammunition was available for the vast number of merchant vessels which were at once armed by the Navy Department. At his own request for active service, and with much regret on the part of the bureau, Commander Caskey was detached in February, 1918, and ordered to sea duty as gunnery officer of the U.S.S. Oklahoma. The same brilliant results were achieved on his ship as in the Bureau of Ordnance. Unfortunately, his constitution was to some extent undermined by his continuous labors and rendered him susceptible to the disease which caused his death. The entire Service regrets the loss of an officer of such brilliance as Commander Caskey. Officers of all grades, however, not only regret the loss of the abilities of Commander Caskey, but feel a distinct personal bereavement in the death of a sterling companion and a true friend.

Capt. Robert Young Conrad, Co. I, 116th Inf., U.S.A., of the 29th Division, whose home was at Winchester, Va., was killed in battle on Oct. 9 somewhere on the Verdun front in France. He was known as a brave and efficient officer and was highly esteemed by his men, and in fact by all who knew him. His company was composed of men from Winchester and Frederick county men, and it had seen service on the Mexican border before going to France. Captain Conrad was born in Winchester, Dec. 30, 1884, the son of Major Holmes Conrad, a distinguished lawyer, and he followed his father in the practice of law at the Winchester bar. He was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute as well as the Shenandoah Valley Academy, and he had been commandant at Locust Dale Academy. For years he was captain of old Co. I of the National Guard. Captain Conrad was a bachelor of law of the University of Virginia and succeeded his father as counsel for the Cumberland Valley Railroad. In his letters home he expressed a deepening admiration for the English and French officers who were his associates. Captain Conrad is survived by his wife, by his mother, Mrs. Holmes Conrad; by his sisters, Mrs. Edward Hamlin, of Boston, and Misses Carter and Augusta Conrad, of Winchester; by his brother, Colonel Bryan Conrad, at the front in France, and by his brother, Holmes Conrad. He married Miss Helen Wiley, who is now with her family in Baltimore, on March 14, 1914.

Lieut. Jose W. W. Del Almo, 13th Field Art., U.S.A., who died in Flanders, Oct. 5, 1918, of lobar pneumonia, was the adopted son of Major Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., who resides at 1440 Detroit street, Denver, Colo. Lieutenant Almo was born in 1884 at Cadiz, Spain, and was orphaned at twelve, with his younger sister, Antonia, who died eighteen months ago. He traveled to Manila to live with an uncle. At the age of fifteen, being unhappy, he ran away and was adopted by American troops. He attracted the attention of General (then Lieutenant Colonel) Baldwin, in command of the 4th Infantry, who took him under his care and established him as interpreter on his staff. He accompanied General Baldwin on all his Philippine campaigns. When the general was ordered home he took Del Almo with him and entered him at Sacred Heart College. After graduation Del Almo enlisted in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., and later was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. He contracted tuberculosis and was forced to receive hospital treatment at Fort Bayard. At length he was cured and entered the 13th F.A. at Fort Bliss and later sailed for France. He was in the fight at Chateau-Thierry.

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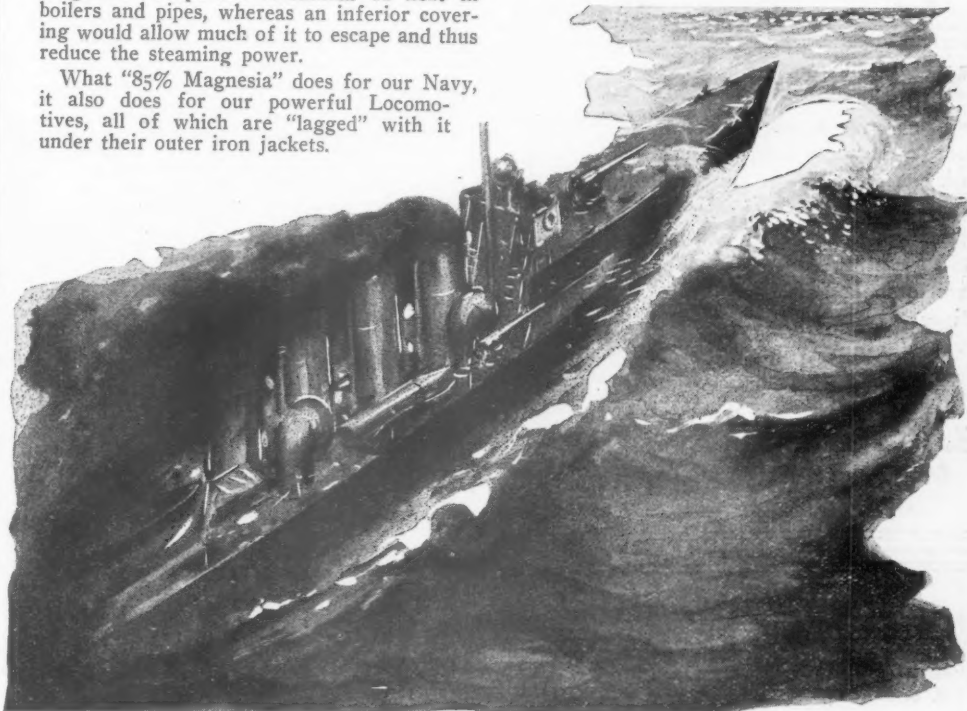
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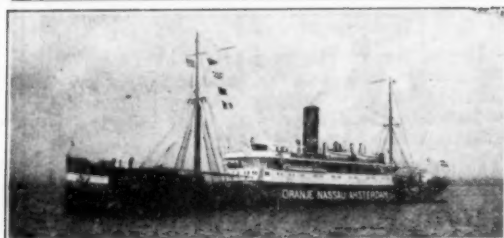


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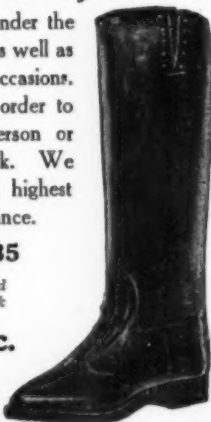
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## THE CHAPLAIN'S WORK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This is not in the least a criticism, but is written in the hope that those who read it may have their eyes opened relative to the need of supporting the chaplain's work in the Army. Such organizations as the Y.M.C.A. have co-operated with me and have helped me greatly when I did not have funds to do certain kinds of work. But if my work had had the money behind it that these organizations have there would have been very little indeed for them to do in the regiment of which I am chaplain. The chaplains are representatives of the churches more directly than are the Y.M.C.A. secretaries; yet church members empty their purses to help this work and never think of raising a fund to back up the chaplain, who comes in much closer touch with the men. So far as I know the War Department makes no provisions for the chaplain's work. But many people seem to be under the impression that it is supported by the Government, and therefore it is not necessary to do anything for the chaplain's work.

I am giving the men of my regiment moving pictures, just as good films as the average moving picture theater exhibits; the Y.M.C.A. is doing the same thing about three times a week. I am furnishing stationery for the men in a nice reading room in the regiment; the Y.M.C.A. is doing the same. I have a library of about 800 books and the current magazines, which the men have access to; this work is also done by the Y.M.C.A. In addition to this, boxing, wrestling, concerts and other entertainments, we have two religious services each week. I must also attend to the loan fund for the soldiers, keep their money for them, cash their checks, and assist them in a hundred ways in which no one but the chaplain can.

All this being true, why is not the chaplain's work deserving of support from the churches? The Y.M.C.A. and other such organizations get their money from church members very largely. Why don't the churches assist the chaplains in their work? This would be very much more economical. I receive my salary from the Government, whereas these workers are paid out of the funds that are raised for the work. I do the same work in the regiment with one assistant, who is detailed on special duty to assist me, that as high as four or five of these workers do, and not one cent is spent for salaries. I do not object to what these organizations are doing, nor to the way in which they are doing it; but the point to drive home is: "Why not do this work in the regiments through the chaplains and save millions of dollars a year that are wasted in duplication?" Wherever the chaplain has the financial backing he does the work and does it more efficiently. But, naturally, where the chaplain has not the funds he cannot do the work. Imagine setting Y.M.C.A. secretaries and K. of C. workers down in a camp without a building, and with not a cent except their own salaries; what could they do?

The regimental canteen supplies funds for recreation in my regiment, turned over to the "Chaplain's Fund" for this purpose, and I get equal or better results with an amount that would not begin to operate a building run by these other organizations. But, after all, the men are furnishing the funds, for the canteen makes a profit on sales made to enlisted men. So, after all, the men are entertaining themselves, while their mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters back in civil life are giving millions that the same work may be done by other organizations. If chaplains were provided with funds the work of the other organizations would not be necessary in the camps, and the work could be done for less than one-half what it is now costing.

A CHAPLAIN.

The annual Army Appropriation bill provides funds under the heading of Military Post Exchanges (the amount in the Act of July 9, 1918, is \$2,999,950) for "continuing the construction, equipment and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms and gymnasium, . . . for rental of films, purchase of slides, supplies for and making repairs to moving picture outfits, and for similar and other recreational purposes at training and mobilization camps.—EDITOR.

## ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

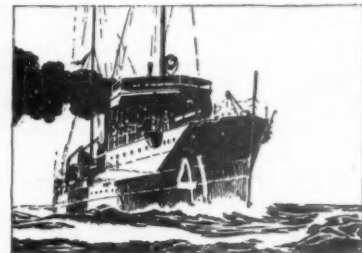
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Army and Navy Union of the U.S. of America, incorporated in Ohio 1888, at the nineteenth national encampment, held recently at Atlantic City, N.J., unanimously adopted a resolution amending the purpose and objects of the organization, with a view to forming one great semi-military and naval patriotic organization of veterans in this country. We fraternally invite our comrades and shipmates, soldiers, sailors and marines, Regulars and Volunteers, commissioned officers and enlisted (men and women), veterans of the great world war, and those now in active service or who have served honorably at any time in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the U.S., to join with us in forming one great perpetual patriotic organization, in order that our strength may be united in one grand body of veterans, and not be divided by several different semi-military war organizations all working along the same lines, as has been the custom in the past and present.

The object is to promote patriotism, love of God and country, a league of nations to enforce peace, universal military training not for war, but for police purposes only in this country and among the nations to promote peace, purity, honor, truth, freedom, liberty and humanity. To bring together in benevolent and social fellowship under the Army and Navy Union all persons who have served honorably, and those in active service, in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the U.S., and such members of the U.S. Coast Guard Service as have served honorably in time of war; to provide for comrades and shipmates when sick or in need; to extend a helping hand to the family or dependents; to foster social and fraternal intercourse; to secure the enactment of laws beneficial to the welfare of our comrades and shipmates; to secure employment for those who have returned to civil pursuits.

Eligibility to membership: All persons (men or women) who are applicants for membership in the Army and Navy Union must possess an honorable discharge from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the U.S., or be at date of application in active service of the same. A person who is an applicant from the U.S. Coast Guard

(Continued on page 382.)



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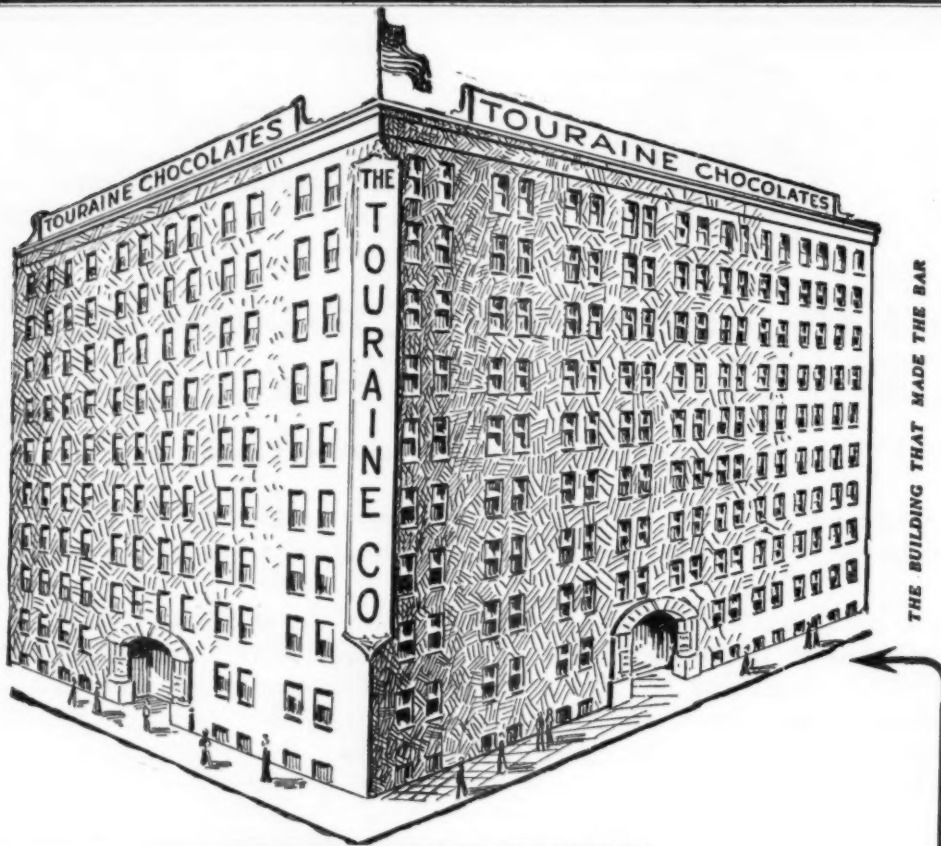
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### ARMY AND NAVY UNION (Continued from page 380).

is eligible if he can show an honorable discharge from a previous enlistment in some branch of the military or naval service, or if they have served honorably in the U.S.C.G. or Revenue Cutter Service during a war, and have papers to prove same. Men or women are eligible for membership.

At the next national encampment to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 10 to 13, 1919, delegates from all semi-military patriotic war societies and veterans and those in active service will be invited to attend and help form and select a name for this great world war veterans' union.

All military and naval rank and titles and uniform of the Army and Navy were abolished forever in the Army and Navy Union by the convention, and only titles of offices and uniform prescribed for the Union will hereafter be used. Sex barriers were abolished, as many women are now commissioned and enlisted persons in the Army and Navy. All veterans and those in active service are invited to organize immediately or join as a member-at-large. For information and application blank write to Henry W. Lee, Adjutant General, 128 East Price street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE RUSSELL DOWNS,  
Past National Commander, A. and N.U., U.S.A.

### THE A.E.F.'S PROPOSED UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The A.E.F.'s proposed changes in the uniform must bring forth the usual flood of comment and protest. The longer and fuller skirts of the proposed coat impart a dignity sadly lacking in the Seymour garment so long in vogue. The waist seam and self material belt imply a Sam Browne belt to cover them, which is not adapted to our saber, but sets off the military figure to great advantage, as the brass-studded harness sets off a bull terrier. It gives special distinction to the officer, something our uniform has sadly lacked since the passing of the blue. If there are to be pockets, it is well to have them that will hold something. An inside bellows pocket is a saving of material and an improvement in appearance over the huge outside affair.

But why change the insignia of rank? Gold lace is very expensive, must be applied by a skilled tailor with especial care, and becomes tarnished and unsightly. The metal insignia is somewhat confusing, but the public is now educated to it and we have had it a long time. It is easily changed by the officer himself upon promotion or demotion.

Nothing is said of a change in the collar. If made right, the standing collar is not so uncomfortable. Opinion differs. The giraffe rather likes the present Service coat, while the hippopotamus grumbles at it and is always to be found in the privacy of his quarters in his shirt sleeves.

Will all of the bright facing colors look well on olive drab? Yellow won't. The officer's cap will have an Easter bonnet effect, particularly the field officer's if he wears his embroidered vizor, as he probably will. The embroidered vizor should be given to the second lieutenant. It would help him catch his girl and become him more than it does the grizzled pater familias. It is to be hoped that trousers will be permitted those who desire them when not on duty under arms.

INFANTRY.

### PROMOTION ON RETIREMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Has any bill been introduced making allowance for those enlisted men who accepted commissions during this war towards their retirement after thirty years' service? There are enlisted men who have been retired and are now on active service as commissioned officers. There are enlisted men who have completed thirty years' service who are also holding commissions, and some are holding commissions who will some day complete thirty years' service for retirement. Do you think there is a possibility of these men receiving promotion on their retirement as is provided for enlisted men who accepted commissions in the Philippine Scouts? This class of enlisted men who have been commissioned for service in France are doing exceedingly well and are deserving of consideration for promotion on retirement.

Similar conditions existed during the Civil War, for which consideration was given those who held commissions, and they were retired as officers.

This may bring this important matter before the proper persons who are interested in the welfare of the old and faithful soldiers. We are not permitted to solicit aid from our legislators, but I think they will in time give this long and faithful service special recognition.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The law allows for counting commissioned service in the computation of thirty years' service for retirement as an enlisted man. There is no law at present that will retire these men in a higher grade than that held as an enlisted man when retired.—EDITOR.

### THE OLD Q.M. SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the minds of several of the old quartermaster sergeants who have obtained their grades by application and study, and have shown exceptional qualifications and fitness for promotions in the way of commissions, there is a grave injustice done them. It is true that quite a number of old Q.M. sergeants have been commissioned in the Q.M. Reserve Corps, but what recognition is gained by merely having a commission and remaining inactive in times when men of experience are not only desired but required?

Several of these Q.M. sergeants were stationed in the Philippines when Congress declared war, and were ordered home for the purpose of being commissioned and "with a view" of being placed on active duty. The writer is one of these. Upon arrival in the United States these men were given commissions, the oath of office taken, and some were called to active duty immediately, but others are yet plodding the same paths. These men have families to take care of but anticipating an opportunity of being able to better care for them

(Continued on page 383.)



THE OLD Q.M. SERGEANTS.  
(Continued from page 382.)

made all kinds of sacrifices in order that the head of the family could equip himself befitting his position.

The pay of an enlisted man on foreign service is an attraction, and it appears to be downright injustice to have them come home under the impression they will get a considerable increase in pay and then cast them aside with no encouragement. Some are stationed at places where almost daily they see men of six months or a year in the Service promoted to grades which are not only senior to these "old timers," but draw more pay.

To WHOM SHALL WE APPEAL?

"POST BELLUM" SUGGESTIONS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Following are some "post bellum" suggestions:

Universal training.

Revision of our antiquated U.S. Army Regulations, with up-to-date indexing.

Revision of our court-martial manual with a view to a use of common sense terms in place of technical ones, and legal tangles.

Revision of all the manuals consistent with improved methods, holding the principles already determined to be sound as to offensive and defensive warfare, with recommendations for minimum strength requirements.

Simplifying guard duty and fire protection, and general police duty of the military, especially applied to training camps, or a more correct study of the situation in keeping with exterior guard requirements at all times.

An American Army, where you have got to speak the language of the United States.

A more scientific ration on a non-commercial basis, with dietetics entirely in the management of the Cooks and Bakers Schools rather than in the Medical Corps.

A general revision of the cumbersome systems of paper work.

An adjustment of conditions to meet actual requirements of all men and women who must follow the Service, as to quarters, clothing, and pay, and retirement for all who serve the required number of years.

A bureau of purchases and sales that will have time and conveniences for obtaining the best prices on all contracts incidental to military requirements.

The retention of officers who have risen from the ranks, and the preference of attending the Service Schools extended to them, by name and rank as held after the war, with a view of bettering their condition and thus strengthening the general Service.

LOGOS.

THE U.S. GUARD.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is rather a bitter disappointment to the great majority of the officers of the U.S. Guard to be kept at home performing guard duty in and around the great industrial and terminal activities created for the prosecution of the war. Guard duty is one of the most unpleasant features of a soldier's duty, more so when the men in some stations are only having one night in bed, or, to use a military expression, it is a case of day on and day off.

There is no question as to the fitness of the majority of the officers of the U.S. Guard for overseas service. They are men who have seen active service in the Regular Army and the National Guard and have participated in previous conflicts in which the country was prosecuting a vigorous campaign for a successful issue. They include veterans of the Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection and the Chinese relief expedition. As one authority stated, the only school for war is war. The officers of the Guard are well qualified for service overseas without any further training camp or primary school courses. These officers, if they so elect, should be permitted to enter any other arm or branch of the Service that they are qualified to fill, either in the line or staff.

OLD RELIABLE.

THE SWIVEL CHAIR.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Not so very long ago certain members of Congress and the humorists on the newspapers seemed to be enjoying themselves hugely by taking all kinds of cracks at us staff officers. They called us among other things "Heroes of the Swivel Chair." Of course they meant this as a term of derision. But how little did they dream that it is heroic to sit day after day in a swivel chair far from the battleline while galloping madly through reams of correspondence. They gave no thought whatever to the dangers of the swivel chair, and, I must confess, those of us who were so mounted did not either. But now as I review the events of the past year memory brings to my mind many occasions when I noticed a sneering smile playing about the countenance of my own swivel chair as if it wanted to say, "Never mind, old dear; kick me around as much as you please; sit on me; tilt me until my back is strained; I'll get you yet!" The treachery of the thing and the insidious way of its workings never for a moment entered my head. Now, however, since I have been severely wounded by that same old swivel chair and have had to spend days of agony in a hospital I want to warn other staff officers to beware.

SWIVEL CHAIR HERO.

RIBBON FOR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Juneau, Alaska.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A large number of men who volunteered or were in the Army during the War with Spain did not have an opportunity to earn a service ribbon. Many of these soldiers are in the Service to-day. I believe a ribbon should be authorized for all those who were serving between the date of the declaration of war and the date of the Spanish surrender in 1898. This would not detract from the value of any other service bar, but it would give a man a chance to show where he stood in '98. The Cuban Occupation Badge is worn by many who did not enter the Army until months and even years after the cessation of hostilities.

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### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Do's and Don'ts for New Soldiers, by Major Harlow Brooks, M.C., U.S.A. (The Macmillan Co.: New York). Major Brooks, who is chief of the medical service, base hospital, Camp Upton, N.Y., declares in the preface of his little book that "the average American is a most un-military person, but circumstances have become such that we must lay aside all personal matters and inclinations and become soldiers." Those who are new in the military service, including those who are familiar with it through long experience, will find much advice in this publication which, if followed, will not only ease their way while in the Service, but will better it very greatly. The suggestions made are practical and direct and with no thought of presenting technicalities not always easy to understand. He discusses the soldier's equipment, police duty, care of the body, what to do when sick, what to do when wounded, and recommends study and the effort to remember what is learned, urging, incidentally, that the soldier should "read constantly and discuss with his fellows the articles in the professional journals, such as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL." There are also chapters on the use of tobacco, the attitude of the soldier, military courtesies, on writing letters and customs of the Service.

The Army and the Law, by Garrard Glenn (Columbia University Press: New York). The author, who is associate professor of law at Columbia, makes it clear that his book is intended to deal with the Army only in its relation to the common law which governs the general public, and with the soldier only in so far as his activities are, in point of law, of interest to non-military persons. It is an endeavor simply to assemble the principles of law which impose duties upon the civilian, citizen or enemy quite as much as they give him rights which the Army must observe, hence no effort is made to treat of the rules governing the internal affairs of the Army except as they bear on its rights and obligations with respect to those who are not members of its personnel. Chapters are devoted to the constitution of the Army, military law and military courts, the Army's right of self-regulation, the Army in its relations to the enemy, military occupation in matters of government, military occupation in matters of property, relation of soldier to civilian in time of peace, relation of soldier to civilian in time of war, martial law at home and to a table of cases.

High Explosives, by Capt. E. de W. S. Colver (D. Van Nostrand Co.: New York). Captain Colver, who is an officer in the Yorks Light Infantry, British army, is attached to the British Ministry of Munitions of War and is also superintendent of research at a national shell filling factory in England, as well as a member of several scientific societies. In his preface he explains that in writing this book his aim has been to fill a marked gap in English technical literature, which is very deficient in recent information on the subject of high explosives, the subject having been much neglected until quite lately, and even now, he adds, very little collected information regarding the manufacture, properties and use of modern high explosives being obtainable, which is most remarkable, in his opinion, when it is considered that some of the compounds regarding which so little has been published in England have been not only known, but extensively used in Germany and other continental countries for more than twenty-five years. Captain Colver believes the search for more powerful and new explosives will in all probability be more vigorously prosecuted in the near future. Details of some explosives not yet manufactured on a commercial scale are included in his work, but he explains that naturally to prevent the transmission of certain information to the enemy it has been necessary to restrict the work in many important particulars. Even with these necessary omissions the work, which is voluminous, is most complete and technical, first treating of high explosives from a historical standpoint, then discussing the raw materials and later the various forms of high explosives, their origin, composition, manufacture, method of manipulation, properties, specifications, etc. The work, which is freely illustrated, will be of particular interest to ordnance and artillery officers.

Map Reading and Topographical Sketching, by Edwin R. Stuart (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.: New York). Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, who is professor of drawing at the U.S. Military Academy, in his introductory observes that "map reading and topographical sketching are essential tools of the military profession. Topography has an important influence over every military operation for marches and tactical movements of troops are planned on maps, and orders for military operations must, in general, be based upon some specific map. Such can only be understood and intelligently carried out only by reference to an identical map. Thus throughout the entire chain of military command in the military service thorough understanding of maps is required." The author's thirteen years of experience in the practice and teaching of topographical surveying and sketching well qualifies him to record his knowledge and experience for the benefit of others. Several charts and a number of illustrations are included in the volume.

Georges Guynemer: Knight of the Air, by Henry Bordeaux (Yale University Press: New York). The biography of this soldier-son of France, one of the most extraordinary air fighters the war with Germany has produced, is vividly interesting, in that it tells of the more than one hundred combats of the air in which he took part and in which his airplane was hit only three times. His cleverness in handling his machine, which made it so difficult for the enemy to aim with much chance of success, is related, while the fact is also related that he had the faculty of knowing when to quit a fight in time. While he was indeed "a king of the air" yet in death no one knows where his last resting place is. The German Foreign Office informed the Spanish Ambassador, acting at the request of the French government, that he fell on Sept. 11, 1917, near Poelkapelle inside the German lines. He was shot through the head and his left hand was torn off by a bullet. The body could neither be buried nor removed for days owing to the heavy fighting, and when the fighting died down the shelling had so plowed up the ground that no trace of the body could be found nor indeed, of his machine. Fresh inquiries proved fruitless. The German airmen expressed regret that they had been unable to render the last honors to a valiant enemy. So Guynemer's body lies "somewhere in France," but where no man, apparently, knows.

Airplanes and Aero Engines, by "Avion" (J. B. Lipincott Co.: Philadelphia), is a short handbook containing an elementary introduction to the problems of flight. Its language is simple. It should prove useful to those who are distantly connected with aviation and who seek a better understanding of the study of flight and the industry or service with which they are associated.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Established 1863.

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## THE OUTLOOK FOR THE SERVICES.

Although technically the war is not over, the armistice brings the end of it in sight. For a period more or less problematical in length our forces abroad in Germany, Russia and Siberia will have to be ready for all contingencies and to perform the duties of international military police at least, as will our Navy have to aid our Allies in policing the seas. It may be that the revolutionary elements in Germany and Russia will grow to such power and lead to such disorders that the armies and the navies of the Allies and the United States will have to resume warfare upon them. But so far as one can see into the dim and troubled muck hanging over internal conditions of what was the German Empire no power can arise there for many years to come such as grew up around the pitifully discredited figure that the world now calls William Hohenzollern.

But peace will come and with it the inevitable prospect of the future for the Services, the United States Army and Navy. Once peace is formally declared by the President it is incumbent upon him, by the language of the Urgent Deficiency Act of June 15, 1917, to cause to be brought back to the United States from overseas "within four months or as soon thereafter as is practicable" all the troops that have been drafted into the Service, which will include what was the National Guard and the National Army. Under the terms of the National Defense Act the Government will still have to maintain a Regular Army of not less than 175,000 men, with a maximum of an additional seven per cent. of recruits. This, together with some departmental and staff corps, will not give us much more of an Army than 200,000 men and the commissioned personnel of the Regular Establishment. This would be, it is true, about 100,000 more officers and men than we had upon our entry into the war in April, 1917, but the question that must be faced and answered is: Are we to go back to the conditions that have befallen the Army of the United States after every one of our wars in the past? We think this very unlikely, for one reason if no other. We have had 2,200,000 officers and men in France and Belgium, Russia and Siberia, who have seen what the evils of military unpreparedness have done to those lands and their peoples. They have drunk deep of the horrors imposed upon hapless peoples by militarism gone mad and know that only in adequate military preparedness by nations that retain their sanity can be found prevention of such horrors in the future. They have fought and endured the hardships and anxieties of a winter and summer campaign. They have been educated by the Army and know how good that education has been. If we sense their experience and its lesson aright they will see to it hereafter that the United States shall have an Army commensurate with its importance among the great powers of the world. It must be remembered that most of these men will go back to civil life with the impress of the Army upon them, with its ideals ever as a part of their living consciousness. And these men will have votes, a fact that Congress will be made to remember if it ever forgets it. It is to these men that the nation must look for the solution of our future military policy. It is to these men that we must look to see to it that the very sound principles of the Selective Service Law shall be adopted into a law for universal military service. So long as they live they will be missionaries up and down our broad land to do

away for all time with the old and utterly false prejudice against Army officers and Army life that has been one of the shames of a certain element of the American people.

Aside from the brief statement made by Secretary Baker, printed on another page, little has come from the War Department that will give any inkling of what is to befall the Army except in such minor details as the suspension of certain operations of the Selective Service Act and the closing to candidates of all Officers' Training Schools. The Navy, however, stands in a better case, for Mr. Daniels has promptly announced its program for some time to come. He has sent the estimates of the Navy Department's requirements for the fiscal year of 1920 to Congress, which include the second three-year building program, details of which have already appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He has announced that there will be no slackening of the current building program except in the one detail of the small anti-submarine craft, the Eagle class of 200 boats not being included in this exception. The conveying of troops by vessels of the Navy will continue until the safety of the seas is absolutely assured. Navy gun crews will remain on all armed merchantmen. And there is still before the Navy the task of policing the seas until peace comes, and after. Moreover, the Government's shipbuilding program is to continue with undiminished vigor, we are assured, larger cargo ships and passenger vessels being "the ruling principle of our shipbuilding from now on," according to a statement made by Charles M. Schwab on Nov. 12. As our merchant fleet grows in importance our Navy must progress with it; so that whether there be any doubt as to the future of the Army, that of the Navy seems unusually bright.

## POOLING OF MOTOR CAR EQUIPMENT.

The pooling of the motor vehicle equipment of the Army, under the control of the Motor Transport Corps, recently ordered, has proved so successful in the District of Columbia, where it was first tried, that the system will speedily be extended to the entire United States. All passenger and cargo-carrying vehicles are included in the order, the effect of which will be to give a more efficient motor transportation service for the Army with a greatly reduced equipment. Heretofore motor vehicles have been assigned to the various departments for their exclusive use. Under the new plan they will be operated under one control and for the benefit of all departments. In Washington, where the need for passenger cars for official business is great, an elaborate taxi system has been established, consisting of thirteen stations connected with an adequate system of telephones. Officers above the rank of captain are provided with cards entitling them to call Government cars when needed, for official business only. Junior officers and Civil Service employees must have trip tickets to gain the use of the special motor car service. A bus service, operated on schedule between the principal buildings occupied by Army organizations, provides transport over regular routes for officers and employees on official business. These arrangements have made it possible to reduce the large number of motor cars formerly assigned to officers for their individual use to twenty-three. Only the heads of departments, corps and bureaus are entitled to have cars assigned to them individually. The new system will reduce the motor equipment necessary for the Army's use by about thirty-three per cent. The vehicles released from domestic service will be available for overseas duty.

Joy riding, the evasion of state license fees by privately owned vehicles masquerading as government cars, and other abuses will be prevented by the rule requiring all Army trucks, cars and motor cycles to be painted olive drab and stenciled on the sides and rear in block letters four inches high "U.S.A.," followed by the registration number assigned to the car in the office of the Chief of the Motor Transport Corps, and by the words "For official use only." All chauffeurs will be limited service enlisted men and will be under military discipline. A complete manual of their duties has been prepared. All persons making use of the motor car service are required to sign for each trip. This makes the use of the service for private purposes quite impossible, while the painting and numbering will definitely identify every War Department vehicle.

## INCREASED COST OF ARMY RATION.

The cost of living in the Army has advanced 350 per cent. in the past twenty years, according to statistics of the Subsistence Division. In 1897 the average cost per meal for each soldier in the Army throughout the year was a little over four cents, less than thirteen cents per day being allowed. The present ration approximates fifty cents per man. No arbitrary sum is fixed for the feeding of our troops, the emphasis being placed upon quantity and quality rather than price. Due to large purchases, however, prices paid by the Army are considerably below the current market quotations. The prices quoted here are actual costs of food to the Army, and do not include fuel, help or overhead expenses in preparing meals. In 1900 the average cost of the ration had advanced to six cents per meal or about eighteen cents per day. During the campaign in Mexico the cost of the ration reached twenty-five cents. During the next two years the increase was very slight, the average cost being twenty-five cents in 1915 and twenty-six cents in 1916. The beginning of the war with Germany brought sharp advances, the daily cost in 1917 going as high as forty cents. To-day from forty-eight cents to fifty cents is

expended for the food of each soldier in the United States, the prices varying in different camps. Out of this sum the troops are allowed to make certain savings with which to buy food products which they are not able to secure from the quartermaster commissary stores. The cost of the ration in France is considerably higher than in the United States, due to the added expense for overseas packing. The Army is not allowed savings in France, the straight ration being used. This is the only practical course, as frequently there are no opportunities to buy extras. When there is an opportunity to do such buying it is not taken advantage of for the reason that the Army is not desirous of entering into competition with the French government and thereby raising prices of foodstuffs and probably depriving the civilian population of France of some of its necessities.

## FORT BENNING, GA., HUGE ARMY SCHOOL.

What is to be the largest permanent military establishment in the United States, outside of West Point, is soon to be formally opened at Fort Benning, Columbus, Ga., where active construction has been going on for some time of the new Infantry School of Arms, the authorized cost of construction of which will be, when finished, between \$12,000,000 and \$16,000,000. Here graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, as well as other officers and non-commissioned officers, will receive instruction in Army work taught at other forts or encampments and also "finishing" work which they have not obtained elsewhere. This will include the use of the rifle, bayonet, pistol, hand grenades, trench knife and other weapons, while they will also be taught rifle fire, direct and indirect, and the making as well as the throwing of hand grenades. The personnel attached to the school will consist at first of a total of 31,000 officers and men, 12,000 of these being student officers while the remaining 19,000 officers and enlisted men, will be employed in the administration, instruction and upkeep of the school. The instruction and administrative staff will consist of about 1,000 officers, and about 500 other officers will command the various units that go to make up the school and post organization. These will number about 5,000. An idea of the size of the establishment may be conveyed by the fact that the reservation consists of 130,000 acres, which will be occupied in part by 1,200 buildings, when all are completed. The laundry building alone is to cost \$1,250,000. One thousand men from Fort Sill, Okla., arrived at the new fort recently, while Camp Perry, Ohio, has been absorbed by it, the entire personnel under Col. Morton C. Mumma, U.S.A., having moved there. The last two graduating classes of West Point, consisting of 292 men, are to arrive soon.

## WORK OF BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

In the month of October, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department mailed 957,240 checks, of which 934,157 were for allotments and allowances, 6,074 for compensation, and 17,009 for government insurance. To date the bureau has sent out 7,486,434 checks, representing a total disbursement of \$230,000,000. More than 15,600 death claims, representing \$118,000,000 of insurance, and twenty-four disability claims, representing \$142,500 of insurance, have been paid to date. The insurance written on the lives of soldiers and sailors by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is now close to \$36,000,000,000. Up to Oct. 31, about 4,000,000 applications, representing \$35,796,000,000 of insurance, has been received. Almost two billion dollars of new insurance was written during October. This is a marked decrease from the figures for recent months, and was caused by the epidemic of influenza, which retarded the movement of men to camps. Nevertheless the Bureau of War Risk Insurance received during October more than six times as much insurance as the largest commercial life insurance company in the world wrote during the entire year of 1917.

## SUGAR PURCHASE FOR ARMY.

Thirty-two million six hundred and forty thousand pounds of sugar for the American Expeditionary Force have been purchased by the Subsistence Division. This is the largest single order ever placed by the Army for sugar and ranks with the largest sugar purchases in history. The total cost of this sugar is \$2,937,600 net. The domestic requirements for sugar added to the overseas purchases make the total Army purchases for the month approximately 43,000,000 pounds, a little over three per cent. of the total sugar consumption of the whole country. The Army acted as its own broker in dealing with the refiners on this transaction and has saved on brokerage in excess of \$10,000. By paying cash, the Army has saved approximately \$95,000 on this one order. The purchase of over 3,000,000 pounds of jam and preserves has also just been made by the Subsistence Division.

## MEXICAN SERVICE BADGE FOR NOGALES FIGHT.

The Mexican Service badge will be issued to all officers and men who participated in, or who were in the proximity to, the engagement against Mexicans at Nogales, Ariz., on Aug. 27, 1918. The badges and service ribbons will be issued by the Quartermaster Corps after the service of officers and men who were members of these organizations have been verified. But each individual must apply to The Adjutant General, through official channels, for permission to wear the badge and receive official authority before he does so.



## ORIGIN OF PREMATURE PEACE REPORT.

Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., in command of U.S. naval forces in French waters, made public at Brest, France, on Nov. 8, a statement which explained the origin of the premature peace report which caused so much excitement in this country when it appeared on Nov. 7 in a press dispatch from France. Admiral Wilson said: "The statement of the United Press relative to the signing of the armistice was made public from my office on the basis of what appeared to be official and authoritative information. I am in a position to know that the United Press and its representatives acted in perfect good faith and that the premature announcement was the result of an error for which the agency was in nowise responsible." A United Press cablegram of Nov. 8 added that Admiral Wilson made the announcement in Brest at four p.m., French time, but that later he was notified that it was not confirmable. This later message was cabled at once, but was badly delayed, and was not received in this country until almost twenty-four hours after the original cablegram. The president of the United Press, Roy W. Howard, in a cablegram from Brest as to the matter said that he was convinced that Admiral Wilson was assured that his bulletin was official and that he acted in absolute good faith. In connection with the incident the newspapers have paid high compliment to the character and career of Admiral Wilson. The New York Sun recalls that Admiral Wilson respectfully and tactfully refused a cross of the Legion of Honor offered him in August by President Poincaré, adding: "He felt that the work he was doing in France did not qualify him for the decoration, as the United States Government's standing orders provide that American officers may accept such honors only if conferred for acts of war." Editorially it says: "Admiral Wilson, who was promptly and unhesitatingly acknowledged the part he played in the dissemination of the unfounded report, is an able and experienced officer, whose work in France and on the waters adjacent thereto has won for him high respect from his comrades and from foreign observers. Admiral Wilson's frankness matches his modesty, and it is obvious that his courage is not of that kind which requires the stimulation of battle to bring it to the surface."

## LONG-RANGE GUNS.

In the July-September number of the Field Artillery Journal extracts are given from a lecture delivered at the British Royal Artillery Institute by Major J. Maitland-Addison, R.A., on "The Long-Range Guns," in which, discussing the gun used by the Germans last summer to throw shells into Paris, he says that while "our gallant French ally would appear to be contemptuously indifferent to the attentions of this monster weapon—the super-gun, nevertheless a marked advance has been made in artillery—for a projectile has been thrown a distance four times greater than has ever been previously attained." The article, as might be expected, is highly technical, and is accompanied by many charts which aid in making many of Major Maitland-Addison's contentions additionally interesting. Speaking of the "ultimate limit" of velocity of projectiles, he explains that he uses the expression "ultimate velocity limit" for want of a better term; that the "ultimate limit" is to throw projectiles off the earth into space, such a feat as Jules Verne had in his mind when he wrote his book, "De la Terre à la Lune." "The requisite velocity is not so immeasurably higher than has already been achieved to-day," he said. "A velocity of a mile per second has been attained. Assuming that some day we may be able to increase this to five miles per second (a velocity only five times greater), the projectile would then travel around the earth as a grazing satellite, completing its orbit between seventeen to eighteen times daily, and with a still higher velocity of about seven miles per second, it would move off into space never to return. But it must not be pre-supposed that the dimensions of a gun are merely in simple proportion to the velocity it is required to produce. On the contrary, they increase as some power of the velocity. Nevertheless, it is a remarkable fact that such a velocity as one mile per second has been reached."

## AN APPRECIATION OF WEST POINT.

A general officer of the Army notes with approval a tribute to West Point that appeared in the San Antonio (Texas) Light. It says, in part: "The worst miscalculation of the Kaiser and his military advisers has been in the American soldier. The German had studied our wars, and our method of raising armies, and he laid it down as a hard and unalterable fact that America could threaten, but that it could not raise and train an effective army for fighting in Europe. They all failed to realize what West Point has meant to this nation in the past, and what it now means to all the world. You cannot have a fighting army without trained leaders, and you cannot have the material for an army in a proper sense, without universal service such as the Congress of the United States hesitatingly granted. The two things combined have given us an Army, in comparatively short order, and it has left an imperishable fame for itself in the final spasms of this greatest of all wars. The best investment America has ever made for itself, in providing at least the foundation of an army, is that it made at West Point, and the same can be said of the Navy, at Annapolis. Without these, with all our man-power and all our wealth, we could not have made the honorable showing that has been made. When the present war ends, the Regular Establishment of the Army should consist of not less than a quarter of a million men, the enlargement of West Point should be insured, and universal training should follow. Peace must have a certain police power back of it to insure its continuance, and America will have to provide her quota of the necessary police force to make this possible."

## MACHINE GUN INSTRUCTORS FOR OVERSEAS.

Twenty-three officers direct from overseas have reported to the machine gun training center, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., and have been assigned to the permanent personnel under training, Machine Gun School. All of the officers have taken part in advanced machine gun fighting. In addition to commanding or being attached to various machine gun battalions, these officers also receive a course of instruction in the English and French types of machine guns. The officers who reported at Camp Hancock as instructors were with the following machine gun organizations overseas: Majors Arthur L. McCoy, 90th Division; Joseph Connelly, 308th Bn.; Capt. Ben H. Tyler, 113th Bn.; Frank E. Has-

kell, 15th Bn., 5th Division; John L. Chapman, 110th Bn., 29th Division; John R. Lister, 343d Bn.; James F. Hillman, 321st Bn.; George M. Hunt, 339th Bn., 88th Division; Charles C. Stanchfield, 102d Bn., 26th Division; Fulton Mandeville, 327th Bn., 84th Division; Lieut. Clyde F. Linduff, 136th Bn., 37th Division; Shelton R. Martin, 304th Bn., 77th Division; Theodore B. Benson, 313th Bn., 77th Division; Jean E. Nelson, 31st Division; Ralph W. Shepherd, 10th Bn., 4th Division; Clarence R. Chrisman, 2d Bn., 1st Division; Frank M. Fitzpatrick, 132d Bn.; Fred Krueger, 128th Bn.; Boaz Watkins, 340th Bn.; Lyn Houghtaling, 123 Bn., 32d Division; and James M. Etheridge, jr., 306th Bn., 37th Division.

## ORDNANCE CLUB HOUSE WARMING.

The Ordnance Club house warming on Nov. 10 at its new home, 1711 I street, Washington, was attended by 900 persons. Music was furnished by a section of the Engineers' band. That bare statement means little, but the club house means much in the plans put forward by the Civilian Workers' Branch of the Ordnance Department for the benefit of its women. The drill, volley ball courts between the wings of the great buildings, horseback riding on certain evenings of each week, singing during recesses, and many other forms of recreation, take care of the physical needs, but the circumstances under which many of the women live while in Washington made it clear to the Civilian Workers' Branch that the need of such a house was imperative. Many officers of the Ordnance Department are interested in this plan. Mrs. Peirce, wife of Brig. Gen. William S. Peirce, and Mrs. McVitty, wife of Capt. S. H. McVitty, received the guests with Dr. Kristine Mann, who is director of the Civilian Workers' Branch. The curiosity of most of those who attended was aroused, and the question came often: "How could such a distinguished looking house be obtained, worthy as it is for such a purpose?" It is due to the indefatigable activity of Miss Jane Stinson, who found the house she wanted and went to the Housing Corporation and asked for it. After other obstacles were overcome there still remained the question of the first month's rent. The branch laid the facts before a certain lieutenant colonel of the department. His reply was that no mere detail of dollars must stand in the way of so important an enterprise, and he wrote his check for the amount needed. There is no question that the club is an oasis in the life of these girls, as has been clearly demonstrated from the start of their employment in thousands in Washington. And no one familiar with the living conditions in Washington will question the absolute need of the Ordnance Club.

## INTERCHANGEABLE GLOVES FOR TROOPS.

Hereafter troops will receive interchangeable gloves which they may wear on either the right or left hand. The Clothing and Equipage Division is now arranging to have all gloves in process of production made interchangeable. The interchangeable glove is a five-finger knitted wool glove, with seams so "felled" or "stuffed" as to be invisible. These gloves are not shaped to fit snug on the palm or full on the back of the hand, but are knitted flat so that the palm and back are identical. The thumb is fitted into both the obverse and reverse sides of the glove about a quarter of an inch instead of being fitted deeply into the palm and slightly into the back of the glove. This makes it possible to shift the gloves from one hand to the other to equalize the wear on both sides and also obviates the necessity of furnishing a full pair of gloves to replace the loss of one; one glove only being furnished to replace the one lost. The exact appearance of the glove may be obtained by observing the shape of the open hand pressed on a flat surface with fingers slightly separated.

## THIRD SERVICE STRIPE IN THE A.E.F.

The third service stripe is beginning to make its appearance among the men of the American Expeditionary Force. Just now it is worn by only a few over there, but there are 1,718 of our men who will have completed eighteen months' service in Europe by the end of October, says the Stars and Stripes of Oct. 25. By the end of November, however, those entitled to wear the third service stripe will number 13,979; by the end of December, 26,967; and by the end of January next, 45,290. It will not be until the end of April, 1919, however, that the entire "first 100,000" will have been overseas eighteen months. By the end of October, 1918, the newspaper adds, 117,072 officers and men will be entitled to two stripes and 366,565 to one. From then on the number of soldiers becoming eligible to the first stripe will be from 8,600 to 10,000 a day, while by the end of December 1,000,000 officers and men will be entitled to one, two or three stripes.

## J.A.G. COMPLIMENTS BENCH AND BAR.

Some time ago the office of the Judge Advocate General found it necessary to adopt a new method of selecting, from the country at large, the limited number of lawyers needed and especially qualified to become officers in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army for service during this war. It sought the views of and conferred with the judges, both state and Federal, and most distinguished disinterested members of the bar throughout the country. The investigations and conferences are about completed, the J.A.G. announces, and the new method is established. The results have shown its wisdom and its success is demonstrated. "All this," it is added, "is due entirely to the co-operation, interest and help of the bench and bar. Both have rendered a distinct service to this department and this office takes pleasure in expressing to them its sincere gratitude."

## PURCHASES FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR BLIND.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, U.S.A., as Director of Purchase and Storage, has issued the following notice with reference to purchasing from institutions for the blind: "The workshops of the blind under the supervision of Federal or state commissions at present produce many articles suitable for Army supplies. Nearly all such workshops produce brooms, mops, brushes, baskets and wickerware, and the list is being extended. Zone supply officers are instructed to communicate with the Department of Public Welfare of the various states in their respective zones and ascertain what articles are being made

by the blind that are suitable for Army use, and they are further directed to co-operate with institutions for the blind by furnishing them samples and advice, so that their products may be extended and may conform with Army specifications. The Director of Purchase has instructed to purchase from such workshops as come under the direct supervision of Federal or state commissions for the blind such articles as are needed and suitable for Army purposes. Such purchases may be made upon payment of the prevailing market price, which may be determined by negotiation, dispensing with formal bids. As a result of this notice considerable purchases have already been made from institutions for the blind, and it is expected that this will stimulate production at these institutions and cause the employment of many thousands of workmen who have become incapacitated through loss of sight.

## TROUBLE OVER FOREIGN NAMES DECREASING.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of complaints from families of soldiers of foreign extraction in the U.S. Army over the non-receipt and delay of allotment checks, due to plans providing for a careful checking of the names and addresses of registrants of foreign descent. The camp authorities in most cases have used the names and addresses furnished by the draft boards, with the result that on long and unpronounceable names, strange cities, provinces and counties in European countries, many mistakes have been occasioned in the forwarding of mail. The office of the Provost Marshal General has directed a careful checking of such names and addresses to eliminate the possibility of error.

## BRITISH LIEUTENANT COMMENDED BY MR. DANIELS.

Acting on instructions from Secretary Daniels, Admiral Sims has written a letter to the British Admiralty expressing the Navy Department's high appreciation of the gallant achievement of Lieutenant Cravens, commander of the British destroyer *Munsey*, in rescuing approximately 600, including 300 American soldiers, from the British transport *Otranto* wrecked in collision off the Irish coast on Sunday, Oct. 6. In his report to Secretary Daniels Admiral Sims says it appears from the official reports that Lieutenant Cravens's actions and handling of the destroyer were extremely "gallant and creditable," and involved an exhibition of the best seamanship.

## COMMISSIONS FOR ORDNANCE ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

The recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance that opportunity for advancement by appointment to commissioned grade in the Ordnance Department be extended to all Ordnance enlisted men assigned to tactical organizations in all divisions and camps in the United States who may be found eligible, was announced under date of Oct. 31, 1918. Applications for commissions in the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., it was stated, will be received from Ordnance enlisted men assigned to tactical organizations and forwarded to the commanding officer of the Ordnance depot at camps, for action by the examining board appointed by the Chief of Ordnance for this purpose.

## NATIONAL BOARD FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

The following are appointed as members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice: Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Col. Bascom Little, O.D., U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Townsend Whelen, G.S., U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C.; Brig. Gen. W. W. Moore, The Adjutant General, South Carolina. The following are relieved as members of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice: Brig. Gen. Richard Blatchford, Lieut. Col. William G. Meade, Major Elihu Root, jr., Inf., U.S.A.; Major C. B. Matthews, U.S.M.C.; Brig. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, The Adjutant General, Vermont.

## INSPECTION OF NAVY PROVISIONS UPON RECEIPT.

Reports of inspection of vessels recently received show that the provisions of Articles 2113 and 2241-12 and 13, Naval Instructions, are not being complied with in a great many instances. Supply officers have been ordered by the Navy Department to take steps at once to secure the necessary inspection of all provisions and ship's store stock at the time it is received on board in order that nothing may be received which is not satisfactory both as to quantity and quality, and that the ship's log may show the exact amount of all provisions which are brought on board.

## UNIVERSITY COURSE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A War Department circular of Sept. 21, 1918, announces that the University of Colorado, located at Boulder, thirty miles northwest of Denver, will admit to all departments, free of tuition or other charges, all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from any state possessing the required educational qualifications. The school of law of the University of Colorado will admit all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who have had a high school education or its equivalent, though two years of college work is required of other applicants for admission.

## THE RANK OF COMMODORE.

"There is a movement to make all ranking medical officers in the Army brigadier generals," writes an officer of the Navy. "The ranking officers of the Navy should have relative benefits, to wit: all medical directors should be made commodores; inspectors, captains and surgeons should be made commanders. It is a good opportunity to revive the exclusive and distinctively American Navy title, the venerated rank of commodore. Names attached to this title are among the bravest of the brave."

## NAVY YARDS SUNDAY WORK SUSPENDED.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Nov. 9 suspended Sunday work in the navy yards throughout the country. The order, he said, was issued to relieve men from the strain of working seven days a week, as the production of most of the essentials is now exceeding the Navy's demand.



## GERMANY SIGNS AN ARMISTICE.

Germany's plenipotentiaries who were commissioned to negotiate an armistice with Marshal Foch on Nov. 7 actually signed the agreement at midnight Nov. 10-11, the end of hostilities coming at eleven o'clock (Paris time) on the morning of Nov. 11. The official announcement of this event was made in the United States by the State Department at Washington at 2:45 a.m.

The German plenipotentiaries reached Marshal Foch's headquarters, which were in a railway car, at nine o'clock on Nov. 8. In addition to the Generalissimo of the Allied armies his party included Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Lord of the British Admiralty; Major Gen. Maxime Weygand and Vice Admiral William S. Simes, U.S.A., who was then reported to have been calling on Marshal Foch on official business at the time and took no official part in the proceedings. Marshal Foch read the terms "in a loud voice, dwelling upon each word." Secretary of State Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities, which was flatly refused. A German courier was then dispatched to Spa, while the plenipotentiaries withdrew to a chateau in which they had been lodged at Rethondes, six miles east of Compiègne "and thirty miles from Marshal Foch's headquarters." Captain Heldorf, the German officer who acted as courier, had considerable trouble reaching his own army headquarters, owing to the fact that the Germans persisted in shelling the road over which he was endeavoring to reach Spa. At one time the question of his using an airplane for his journey was brought up, but since the Germans could not stop their own gunfire this idea was abandoned. Eventually the officer was able to get back over La Capelle road. The day before the document was signed both the German Kaiser and the Crown Prince abdicated and Prince Max of Baden was appointed regent of the German Empire on the same day.

The State Department at Washington received and made public on Nov. 12 amendments in eighteen of the articles as originally prepared by the Supreme War Council and as read by President Wilson to Congress, which were made under the limited authority for alteration given the supreme commander in dealing with the enemy envoys, but no information had come as to just how they were brought about. Most of them were minor concessions such as extending the time for carrying out a proviso, but several made the terms more severe for the Germans. For example, it was at first provided (in Article 22) that they should surrender 160 submarines, the amendment making this "all submarines now existing."

We give below the text of the armistice terms as modified by the amendments announced on Nov. 12:

## TEXT OF ARMISTICE TERMS.

Following are the terms of the armistice accepted and signed by Germany:

## I. MILITARY CLAUSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.
2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries—Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg—so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.
3. Repatriation beginning at once to be completed within fifteen days of all the inhabitants of the countries above enumerated (including hostages, persons under trial or convicted).
4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following war materiel: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy and 2,500 field), 25,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfers, 1,700 airplanes (fighters, bombers—broadly, all of the D-7's and all the night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the note (annexure No. 1) drawn up at the moment of the signing of the armistice.
5. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. The countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local troops of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be carried out by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne), together with the bridgeheads at these points of a thirty-kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrison similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right bank of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to the bridgeheads and to the stream and at a distance of ten kilometers from the frontier of Holland up to the frontier of Switzerland. The evacuation by the enemy of the Rhineland (left and right bank) shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of sixteen days, in all, thirty-one days after the signing of the armistice. All the movements of evacuation or occupation are regulated by the note (annexure No. 1) drawn up at the moment of the signing of the armistice.
6. In all territories evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No person shall be prosecuted for offenses of participation in war measures prior to the signing of the armistice. No destruction of any kind shall be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions and equipment, not removed during the time fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be removed.
7. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives and 150,000 wagons in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed in annexure No. 2, and total of which shall not exceed thirty-one days. There shall likewise be delivered 5,000 motor lorries (camions automobiles) in good order, within the period of thirty-six days. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the period of thirty-one days, together with pre-war personnel and materiel. Further, the materiel necessary for the working of railways in the countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and materiel for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops shall be left in situ. These stores shall be maintained by Germany insofar as concerns the working of the railroads in the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. The note, annexure No. 2, regulates the details of these measures.
8. The German command shall be responsible for revealing within the period of forty-eight hours after the signing of the armistice all mines or delayed action fuses on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. It also shall reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs and wells, etc.). All under penalty of reprisals.
9. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allied and United States armies in all occupied territories, subject to regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern. The

upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

10. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted. The Allied Powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of them as they wish. This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war, including the one of July, 1918, in course of ratification. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and in Switzerland shall continue as before. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace.

11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical materiel required.

## II. DISPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY.

12. All German troops at present in the territories which before belonged to Austria-Hungary, Rumania, Turkey, shall withdraw immediately within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on Aug. 1, 1914. All German troops at present in the territories which before the war belonged to Russia shall likewise withdraw within the frontiers of Germany, defined as above, as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come.

13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians, as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

14. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on Aug. 1, 1914).

15. Renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16. The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories and for the purpose of maintaining order.

## III. CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA.

17. Evacuation by all German forces operating in East Africa within a period to be fixed by the Allies.

## IV. GENERAL CLAUSES.

18. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed of all interned civilians, including hostages (persons) under trial or convicted, belonging to the allied or associated powers other than those enumerated in Article 3.

19. The following financial conditions are required: Repatriation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium and general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that Power, this gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

## V. NAVAL CONDITIONS.

20. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the Allied and associated Powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22. Surrender to the Allies and United States of all submarines (including submarine cruisers and all mine-laying submarines), now existing with their complete armament and equipment, in ports which shall be specified by the Allies and United States. Those which cannot take the sea shall be disarmed of the personnel and materiel and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. The submarines which are ready for the sea shall be prepared to leave the German ports as soon as orders shall be received by wireless for their voyage to the port designated for their delivery, and the remainder at the earliest possible moment. The conditions of this article shall be carried into effect within the period of fourteen days after the signing of the armistice.

23. German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States shall be immediately disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports or in default of them in Allied ports to be designated by the Allies and the United States. They will there remain under the supervision of the Allies and of the United States, only caretakers being left on board. The following warships are designated by the Allies: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers (including two mine layers), fifty destroyers of the most modern types. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States and are to be completely disarmed and classed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. The military armament of all ships of the auxiliary fleet shall be put on shore. All vessels designated to be interned shall be ready to leave the German ports seven days after the signing of the armistice. Directions for the voyage will be given by wireless.

24. The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

25. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated Powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defence works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary.

27. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

28. In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports Germany shall abandon in situ and in fact all port and river navigation materiel, all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, all naval aeronautic apparatus, materiel and supplies, and all arms, apparatus and supplies of every kind.

29. All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause twenty-eight are to be abandoned.

30. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the Allied and associated Powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32. The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and associated countries, whether by the German government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as

the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

33. No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

## VI. DURATION OF ARMISTICE.

34. The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period if its clauses are not carried into execution the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties, which must give warning forty-eight hours in advance. It is understood that the execution of Articles 3 and 18 shall not warrant the denunciation of the armistice on the ground of insufficient execution within a period fixed, except in the case of bad faith in carrying them into execution. In order to assure the execution of this convention under the best conditions, the principle of a permanent international armistice commission is admitted. This commission will act under the authority of the allied military and naval commanders in chief.

## VII. THE LIMIT FOR REPLY.

35. This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

This armistice has been signed the 11th of November, 1918, at five o'clock French time.

F. FOCH,  
R. E. WEMYSS,  
ERZBERGER,  
A. OBERNDORFF,  
WINTERFELDT,  
VON SALOW.

On the day the armistice was made public the Associated Press sent a dispatch from London stating that "a supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the six German battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and fifty destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state the Allies reserve the right to occupy Helgoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms."

This was evidently the result of a reported mutiny of the sailors of the northern German fleet and of the Garrison at Helgoland, the island fortress which defends the entrance to the Baltic.

## THE ARMISTICE ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON

Momentous and historical events, following the news that the armistice with Germany became effective at six o'clock (Paris time) on the morning of Nov. 11, began to transpire in Washington long before the Capital's official day dawned. Shortly after eight o'clock President Wilson issued a message to the American people. It was written on a half-sheet of White House stationery in pencil. Here is the proclamation:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly council and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

This was later amplified by the President in the short statement following the terms of the armistice (which appears on this page) which the President read to the Congress. He said in part:

"The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it. It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute in a way of which we are all deeply proud to the great result. We know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize. Armed imperialism is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany is discredited and destroyed. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong."

But before the President went to the Capitol his official family had gathered in consultation, the first fruits of which was the executive order to Provost Marshal General Crowder directing the cancellation of all outstanding draft calls, thus stopping the movement of 252,000 men in the following five days and annulling all the November calls for more than 300,000. Secretary of War Baker had anticipated this order by stating that further calls and inductions under the draft had been suspended. He gave this statement as he came from a conference with the heads of practically every important bureau of the War Department. It was received as a matter of course, but there was no escaping the fact that it came as a depressant to thousands of soldiers from nearby camps who crowded about newspaper bulletin boards to read the news. They expressed envy for the veterans of the foreign service, and their disappointment was genuine.

Meanwhile Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent a brief message to every ship and station of the Navy bespeaking the nation's hearty appreciation of the co-operation and team work of the Navy in winning the war and declaring that this day was the greatest for our country since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The celebration in Washington was but an example of that which took place throughout the country. The city's streets were alive with a merry-making throng and the din of the previous Thursday, when the false report of the armistice set the nation aquiver, was as if anything intensified; for the war workers had prepared ingenious noise-making contraptions in the interim, and these were at work without cessation from the noon hour until well toward midnight. It was all glorious, yet lacking the spontaneity of that first outpouring of thanksgiving for the end of the war. And at night the Capitol, beautiful beyond description in the effulgent rays of powerful searchlights, stood out like a beacon to the oppressed peoples, now at last set free, to have heart in the genuinely disinterested benevolence of the American people, expressive of America's eagerness to begin the great work of regeneration upon the purified war wreckage of the past.

## NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers opened its sessions in Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, Nov. 14. The annual banquet was held at the Bellevue-Stratford



Hotel on the following night. At the opening session interesting papers were read by Comdr. William McEntee and Sidney M. Henry, U.S.N. Among attending members and guests the Navy was represented by twenty-five officers.

#### GENERAL MARCH'S WEEKLY INTERVIEW.

##### *The Armistice and the Army.*

In his weekly interview with the Washington correspondents on Nov. 8, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, made the following statement as to conditions under the armistice in the Army also stating that the matter of sending troops overseas and the disposition of the men now in the camps and cantonments "would be announced in War Department orders at the proper time." As to armistice conditions he said:

"In connection with the question of armistice, generally, the erroneous announcement of an armistice which has been interesting the American public and the newspaper world is a very bad thing for the military program. For instance, in New York stevedores who were working on ships, sending supplies abroad to our troops, stopped work to join the general celebration and many did not return the next day. Our Army has got to have supplies no matter what happens. The Army will be in France, even if peace is declared, for some time, and cannot be brought back except with the use of a great amount of shipping. It will require time in any event, and of course supplies have to be sent them just the same. Any public announcement like the one mentioned, unconfirmed, makes the military program essentially more difficult."

##### *Corps and Division Commanders.*

The reorganization of the American Expeditionary Force into armies has caused some changes in corps commanders. The commanders at present are as follows: 1st Corps, Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman; 2d Corps, Major Gen. George W. Read; 3d Corps, Major Gen. John L. Hines; 4th Corps, Major Gen. Charles H. Muir; 5th Corps, Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall; 6th Corps, Major Gen. William M. Wright; 7th Corps, Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher.

Division commanders are as follows: 1st, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker; 2d, Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S. M.C.; 3d, Brig. Gen. Preston Brown; 4th, Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey; 5th, Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely; 6th, Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon; 7th, Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer; 26th, Brig. Gen. F. E. Bamford; 27th, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan; 28th, Major Gen. William H. Hay; 29th, Major Gen. C. E. Morton; 30th, Major Gen. Edward M. Lewis; 31st, Major Gen. LeRoy S. Lyon; 32d, —; 33d, Major Gen. George Bell, jr.; 34th, —; 35th, Major Gen. Peter E. Traub; 36th, Major Gen. William R. Smith; 37th, Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth; 38th, Major Gen. Robert L. Howze; 39th, Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges; 40th, Major Gen. F. S. Strong; 41st, —; 42d, Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes; 70th, Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges; 77th, Major Gen. Robert Alexander; 78th, Major Gen. James H. McRae; 79th, Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn; 80th, Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite; 81st, Major Gen. Charles L. Bailey; 82d, Major Gen. George B. Duncan; 83d, Major Gen. E. F. Glenn; 84th, Major Gen. Harry O. Hale; 85th, Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy; 86th, Major Gen. Charles H. Martin; 87th, Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis; 88th, Major Gen. William Weigel; 89th, Major Gen. Frank L. Winn; 90th, Major Gen. Henry T. Allen; 91st, Major Gen. William H. Johnston; 92d, Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

##### *Location of Units.*

In response to questions as to officers and the location of units General March said that during the week dispatches have indicated that certain American divisions were in Belgium, working with the forces there. Those divisions, if they have not yet been announced, are the 37th, under Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, and the 91st, under Major Gen. W. H. Johnston. He said that although General Cameron had been assigned to Camp Gordon no orders had been issued transferring General Sage from that cantonment nor had the War Department any report on the status of Col. Edward L. Logan reported transferred from command of the 101st Infantry.

The 351st Aero Squadron on Oct. 24 was reported at one of the artillery observation schools in France. The 346th M.G. Battalion is with the 91st Division, operating in Flanders from Oct. 21 to Nov. 4. The 303d Field Artillery was in training at Clermont-Ferrand, Oct. 24. The 164th Field Artillery Brigade has been relieved from the 89th Division and is attached to the 37th Division, operating in Flanders Oct. 21 to Nov. 3. The 327th Field Artillery was still in training Oct. 24. The 91st Division was operating in Flanders from Oct. 21 to Nov. 4, and specifically reported on the heights of Audenarde on the Scheldt; it is commanded by Major Gen. W. H. Johnston. The 41st Division is still acting as a replacement division. The 39th Infantry, 3d Division, was reported on Oct. 21-23 (the last report) as in action west of the Meuse. The 148th Infantry belongs to the 37th Division, which was reported in the early part of September on the line in the Vosges, and from Oct. 21 to Nov. 4 in Flanders. The 163d Infantry is part of a depot division and is located at St. Aignan. The 36th Division has been serving with the 4th French army and when last reported, Oct. 27, had advanced fourteen miles in four days. The 329th Infantry is with the 83d Division, depot division, near Le Mans. The 37th National Guard Division was on the line in the Vosges July 28-Sept. 11; in Flanders, Oct. 21-Nov. 3. The 12th Division is still in the United States, organizing at Camp Devens.

##### *The Military Situation.*

"I will make a very short statement about the military advances during the last week. Since last Saturday the enemy has been forced back to the border of the Ardennes highlands. On the left the British army has forced him back to Maubeuge, while the American 1st Army with General Gouraud's French fourth army have driven him northward to Sedan and Metziers. The Valenciennes-Metz railway, which was the enemy's connecting line along this central portion of the western front, has been severed—first by bombardment near Montmedy, east of Sedan; next at Aulnoye and Maubeuge, where it joins the Namur-Liege railway; and finally on Thursday and Friday at Sedan and Metziers, where it joins the railway down the Meuse. As a result, the enemy now has no line parallel to its front, but has only lines which radiate toward the front; therefore it would be difficult for him to shift forces from one sector to another to meet a new attack. The advance of our American 1st Army to Sedan covered more than thirty miles in eight days. Since July 18 the retirement of the enemy has increased

the distance between his line and Paris from thirty-six miles to more than 100 miles. On July 18 the enemy occupied approximately 10,000 square miles of French territory; he now holds less than 2,500 square miles."

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

##### *Decisions as to Naval Reserve.*

Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., made a request of the Comptroller to give decisions on four points regarding retainer pay, rating, promotion, etc., in the Naval Reserve Force, which the Comptroller answers as follows. In response to two queries covering these points, "Are all enrolled men of the Fleet Naval Reserve entitled to an annual retainer pay equal to two months' base pay of the rating in which they are enrolled when enrollment articles do not expressly state that they are enrolled in a provisional rating and regardless of any statement in their enrollment articles as to the rating in which enrolled being provisional or confirmed?" the decision states: "I am of the opinion that upon original enrollment members enrolled in enlisted ratings in the Fleet Naval Reserve are entitled to retainer pay computed on the pay of the rating given them at the time of original enrollment." The provisions of the law specifically exempt members of the Fleet Naval Reserve from the requirement that they be given a provisional rating upon first enrollment and in actual operation they are presumed to be given a confirmed rating. The provisions of the act restricting confirmation until the minimum amount of active service has been given and the member has duly qualified by examination does not apply to the enrolled members of the Fleet Naval Reserve as they hold no such provisional rating. As enrolled members of the Fleet Naval Reserve are given a confirmed rating upon enrollment the provision in the act of July 1, 1918, authorizing "after confirmation" a retainer pay to be computed on a basis of "the equivalent of two months' base pay" grants to said members the right to have retainer pay computed on the basis of two months' base pay of the rating in which enrolled.

The third question asks whether "a notice of promotion to a higher rating on S and A, Form 35a, properly executed but silent as to whether the rating to which promoted is provisional or confirmed, is a sufficient voucher to credit a man enrolled in the Fleet Naval Reserve, with the annual retainer pay equal to two months' base pay of the rating to which promoted?" is answered in the negative. As to the fourth question the Comptroller states "that members are entitled to retainer pay at the higher rate from the date of their confirmation in the higher rank or rating."

On Oct. 29 the Comptroller gave a decision regarding the legality "of the issue of money as pay" to men enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force who were not citizens of the United States, the Comptroller then holding that "a man, not a citizen of the United States, who has been enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force, is filling a position which he is ineligible to fill, not meeting the requirements of the act of Aug. 29, 1916, as to citizenship." On Nov. 1 the Comptroller addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy stating that on his attention being called to the act of May 22, 1917 (which permits persons who are not citizens of the United States but who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, to enroll in the Naval Reserve Force, as may citizens of countries at peace with the United States), this caused him to modify his decision to the effect "that when aliens as set forth in the act are enrolled as provided in the regulations they are unquestionably entitled to the pay accrued." Upon discovery, however, of the fact that first papers have not been taken out the right of such an alien to his pay ceases.

##### *Decisions Affecting Naval and Marine Officers.*

Under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury dated Aug. 6, 1918, a naval constructor appointed to office since the passage of the Act of May 13, 1908, is not within the saving clause therein prohibiting a reduction of pay and allowances, and accordingly, is not entitled to commutation of rations while on sea duty. In a digest of Navy courts-martial referring to the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, providing that "no midshipman at the United States Naval Academy . . . who fails to graduate therefrom shall be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer until after the graduation of the class of which he was a member," it was held that these provisions did not apply to officers appointed temporarily in the Marine Corps under the Act of May 22, 1917. The digest also sets forth that a chief warrant officer on the retired list who is performing active duty may, if he has had sufficient total length of service, be advanced permanently to a higher pay grade under the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1918.

#### CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE COOTIE.

America need have no fear that when the soldiers return from the battlefields they will bring with them the "cooties" which transmit dangerous diseases. Under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army an elaborate plan is now under way to prevent these pests from passing into civil communities. The plan calls for protection not only for the returning soldiers, but also for the men now stationed in the camps and training stations in the United States. Every soldier returning from abroad will be "deloused" in such a manner that it is as near certain as a thing can be that when the men go back to civil life they will be free of these pests.

Forty-five delousing plants are now being erected by the Construction Division of the Army in the various camps and posts in this country. These will be finished in about six weeks. They will cost approximately \$1,500,000. This is insurance not only against outbreaks of typhus fever, relapsing fever and trench fever but also against impaired vitality on the part of persons unfortunate enough to be infected by the "cooties." Special "cootie" inspections are made in all camps and training posts in this country. The importance of body cleanliness will be impressed on every man in the camps. There has just been prepared a three-reel moving picture called "Fighting the Cootie," which shows how to guard against the pests, the manner in which they are transmitted, and how the efficiency of the soldier is affected by lice. The pictures of the vermin were taken through the microscope. The film was prepared by the Instruction Laboratory of the Army Medical Museum. It is regarded as a distinct contribution to scientific knowledge. Prints are now being made and the film will be shown to all soldiers. Copies are expected to be sent to Europe.

It has been determined by investigation that the

"cootie" is most effectually disposed of by heat. The delousing plants erected in this country will apply this principle. In order to "de-louse" a man properly the man and all his clothing and blankets must be treated. Three types of plants will be erected. The largest will cost about \$40,000 and can "de-louse" 260 men every hour, or approximately 6,000 men a day. The smaller ones will have capacities of eighty and forty-eight men per hour and cost, respectively, about \$23,000 and \$20,000. The fight against the "cootie" is under the personal direction of Major Harry Plotz, who has had wide experience in this work in Serbia, the Balkans generally, and in Russia.

#### AVIATION NOTES.

##### *Broomstick Repairs to Airplane.*

The mechanical resourcefulness of our Army aviators is very well illustrated in an incident that happened while Lieut. Col. Jack W. Heard, U.S.A., was leading a cross country flight of nine planes from Payne Field, West Point, Miss., to Birmingham, Ala., 200 miles distant. After reaching Fayette, 140 miles from their destination, the planes were forced to fly solely by compass, the weather having become very thick. All made Birmingham, according to schedule, except one plane, piloted by Lieut. Albert O. Spencer, which suffered a break in the gas line when nearly 10,000 feet up and at a time when the pilot had not been able to see the ground for forty-five minutes. Forced to spiral down through several layers of clouds and rain to a level of about 1,000 feet before the ground became visible, he found himself over a town and was obliged to make a forced landing in a vacant lot. This drew a crowd of curious inhabitants and to avoid hitting the more venturesome who ran across his path, he made a sharp turn, colliding with a telegraph pole, damaging a wing. With the aid of two broomsticks and some muslin, temporary repairs were made, and the gas lines having been repaired, resumption of the trip was possible. Assurances from the townspeople had led Lieutenant Spencer to believe Birmingham was only a few miles distant, but it had already grown dark before the lights of the city came into view. Again difficulty in finding a landing place was experienced, but having picked out a black spot which appeared to be cleared land, Spencer leveled out for a three point landing. A few feet off the surface of his black spot he suddenly discovered that particular surface to be water and he was in the middle of a good sized pond. He "zoomed" just in time to keep his tail planes out of the wet, climbed about 300 feet and began a circle of the city searching for the other ships. He met with no success in this effort and again picked out another spot for a landing. This appeared to be a vacant lot. Again he settled to the street level and flattened out, when to his surprise, instead of feeling ground beneath him, he kept on settling and finally brought up in an excavation twenty feet below the level of the lot and stopped on the brink of a ditch which was invisible until disclosed by the headlights of an automobile in the street above him.

##### *"Southern Hospitality" for Flyers.*

Cities and towns of the Southwest under the air lanes used by Army flyers are rivaling each other in their hospitality to aviators. They are building landing fields, organizing the inhabitants into reception committees and raising money for entertainment. One town, which calls itself "The Dynamo of Central Texas," is sending out invitations by cards to flyers. The cards read: "Upon presentation of this card all courtesies will be offered you, including shower and pool baths at the Y.M.C.A.'s \$87,000 plant, Country Club's \$75,000 plant, Elks Club's \$47,000 plant. Coffee and sandwiches will be handed out by the Red Cross canteens; hair cut, shave and shine given free at any barber shop; cold drinks at the soda water fountains, also local carfare." As Artemus Ward wrote "this is 2 mitch."

##### *Nature Faking in the Air Service.*

Engine trouble forced two Army flyers from the 2d Provisional Wing, Park Place, Houston, Texas, to stay over night near Anderson, Texas, recently. They were Lieut. Harry McDonough, pilot, and Fred W. McConky, jr., observer. McDonough, in a hunt in an adjacent grove that night, caught a live possum. The airmen shut the possum in the fuselage of the plane for the rest of the night and the next morning they started for headquarters, eighty-five miles away. The possum in some manner escaped from his cubby hole after the plane was in the air and rode the rest of the way hanging by his feet and tail to the scarf mount over the rear cockpit. Upon landing, the animal was handed over as a mascot to the men of the 343d Squadron, who christened him "Aero" and to-day he enjoys the distinction of being the first flying possum of the Air Service.

##### *Observation Balloons.*

The Field Artillery Journal for July-September contains an article on "Observation Balloons," by Lieutenant Crivelli, of the French air service, in which he pays a compliment to American Air Service officers in the following words: "The young American officers in the Balloon Service have started out right and they are of much better stuff for such work than the majority of the men we now get in the French army, with our nerves more or less shattered as they are by four years' tête-à-tête with death. They are as keen as mustard and have been subjected to the severest of tests before they are permitted to get anywhere near the front. But they lack that experience which only war can give, and, of course, they will make mistakes, but so will every other officer in every other branch of the Service, and in this case it is the artillery officer's duty to help them out, not to cast the balloon aside as no good because he understands nothing about it. Shoots must be discussed in detail with the observer, anything the gunner dislikes about his method of work should be gone into, and thus, in time, the artilleryman will help in getting for himself a tool that will increase the efficiency of his fire as much as eighty per cent."

##### *New Long Distance Airplane Record.*

Major M. J. Boote and Lieut. Elmer J. Spencer, Air Service, Signal Corps, U.S.A., made what is believed to be a new long distance nonstop airplane record when they flew from Mount Clemens, Mich., to Yonkers, N.Y., in the outskirts of New York city, a distance of 700 miles, in four hours and fifty minutes. The officers ascended from Selfridge Field, at 11:40 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, without the intention of making a long distance flight, but the weather conditions being ideal they decided to attempt to reach Hazelhurst Field at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. They flew over Ottawa, then across the Adirondack Mountains and down the Hudson river to Yonkers, where they were obliged to land, only a few



miles from their destination, because of their fuel running low. Lieutenant Spencer attempted to resume the flight on the following day, but when only twenty feet from the ground the machine ran into a tree and was partly wrecked. Lieutenant Spencer was unhurt and flew the plane to Hazelhurst Field later in the day. Major Boote and Lieutenant Spencer believe it will be shown they have beaten the record of Captain d'Annunzio, of the Italian army, when their records are officially checked up. Captain d'Annunzio flew from the Italian border to Vienna and back, a distance of 800 miles, without stopping his engine.

#### Monster Seaplane Carries Sixteen.

The Nancy I, the largest seaplane in the United States, flew over Washington Nov. 8 en route to Hampton Roads, carrying fifteen officers in addition to the pilot. Starting from the Navy aviation station at Anacostia, the huge machine, with a wing stretch of 126 feet and propelled by three 12-cylinder Liberty motors, developed great speed in a short flight over the capital and then started down the Potomac river, watched by a large group of officers. Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair; Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Capt. G. W. Steele, jr., Director of Naval Aeronautics, inspected the plane and appeared to be satisfied that it could carry its heavy load in absolute safety. The machine has a gasoline capacity of 300 gallons and is used on coast patrol duty.

#### Flight from Mineola to Washington.

The Handley-Page airplane which left Hazelhurst Field No. 1, Long Island, at 9:25 a.m. on Nov. 13 arrived at Bolling Field, Anacostia, at 2:55 p.m. on that day. The plane had to make a forced landing at Little Silver, N.J., on the Alfred Vail Field on account of a broken oil connection, but completed its flight from Mineola to Washington, about 230 miles, with a total flying time of three hours and one minute. The plane ran into a sleet storm over New Jersey and flew most of the way at an average of 4,000 feet. The pilot was Captain Weller, R.A.F., and the guide was Lieutenant Ludick, Air Service, U.S.A. Other passengers were R. M. Brown, Louis Malani, M. K. Hall and J. Miller. Captain Weller made a flight over Washington in the afternoon.

#### Nonstop Flight of 430 Miles.

A De Havilland airplane with a Liberty engine, piloted by H. M. Reinhart, and carrying as a passenger Major Davis, of the Air Service, arrived at Bolling Field, Anacostia, from the Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, at 4:19 p.m., on Nov. 12. It was a nonstop flight and the pilot reports that he made the distance of approximately 430 miles in three hours and fifty minutes, averaging over 112 miles per hour.

#### Two Months' Record of Our Aviators.

In the period from Sept. 12 to eleven o'clock on the morning of Nov. 11 American aviators claim they brought down 473 German machines, and of this number 253 have been confirmed officially, according to a press dispatch from France dated Nov. 12. Day bombing groups, from the time they began operations, dropped a total of 116,818 kilograms of bombs within the German lines. Bombing operations were begun in August by the 96th Squadron, which in five flying days dropped 18,080 kilograms of bombs. In twelve flying days in September the bombers dropped 34,626 kilograms of bombs; in fifteen flying days in October 46,133 kilograms, and in four flying days in November, 17,979 kilograms.

### PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports, Nov. 3-11.)

#### THE END OF HOSTILITIES.

No longer able to withstand the united offensive of the French, British and American armies directed by the genius of Foch, the Germans on Nov. 11 signed an armistice which by the severity of its terms put Germany definitely out of the war and amounted for practical purposes to a complete surrender. They outlasted Austria by only eight days, and their complete military collapse so suddenly brought about forms one of the chief surprises of the war. Up to within a few days of the downfall of German arms the opinion was quite generally expressed that the enemy would be able to hold out at least through the winter. His failure to do so came about partly through the political collapse within Germany, but chiefly through the disorganization at the front effected by Foch's two months of continuous pounding along the front from the coast to Metz.

At the time of their surrender the German armies along the entire front of pressure still stood on conquered territory. Although their own possessions were intact (save for the small corner of southwestern Alsace long held by the French) they had been driven into a situation where they were unable either to resist longer or to retreat without incurring the utmost loss. With little difficulty the Allies had forced the strong barriers of the Scheldt and the Meuse, where an army in fighting condition could have made a formidable stand, and had seized the fortified areas of Maubeuge and Hirson and the strategic ridge position north of the Aube and Thon rivers. At no point were the enemy able to hold back the Allies' increasingly rapid advance. The enemy, cut off from his means of retreat south of the impassable Ardennes region, had but one route still open to him, that which runs to the north of the Ardennes eastward through Liege; and for his driven and congested columns this no longer afforded a sufficient exit. The failure of the enemy troops' fighting spirit at this critical juncture left him without any alternative to submission.

#### The Concluding Operations.

During the preceding week the Americans of Liggett's 1st Army had reached the Meuse at Sedan, the British had broken through at Valenciennes, and the French had overcome the last German defenses between the Oise and the Aisne. The daring policy of Foch, to stake his full offensive power in an attempt to finish the enemy before the winter shut down was plainly approaching success. It remained to press home the advantage won. Weather conditions along the entire front were increasingly forbidding to an aggressive campaign of movement. Rain and mud presented handicaps that would have rendered further attacks prohibitively difficult against an enemy such as the Germans still were only a few weeks before. As matters stood, however, with a dispirited and disorganized opponent in full retreat, the condition of the ground worked as much disadvantage to the retreating as to the advancing sides. Large quantities of material began daily to fall into the Allies' hands, abandoned for lack of means to extricate it. Relatively small captures of

prisoners indicated that the enemy has been bent solely on seeking personal safety. Here and there exceptions proved the rule. Only in rare instances did some of the best German troops offer respectable rearward opposition to the oncoming sweep. Elsewhere the drive lost its character of a military operation in the true sense and turned into much the same sort of round-up that the Germans had themselves carried out against the demoralized Russians a year earlier. Under these conditions the Allies had but to pursue a relentless general advance in order to complete their victory.

#### Belgian-French Operations in the North.

Farthest on the Allies' left was the army of Belgians and French operating in the region of Ghent, in Flanders. The Belgians held the line of the canal running north from Ghent to the Holland border. At Ghent they engaged the Germans, who resisted stoutly about the railroad station on the western edge of the city. South of Ghent the French, having previously cleared the tongue of land between the Lys and Scheldt rivers, proceeded to cross the latter stream from west to east. On Nov. 8 and 9 they effected crossings about Audenarde, some sixteen miles south of Ghent, and occupied numerous villages to the east, including Welden and Edelaere. Their establishment here menaced the flank of the whole enemy line to the north, and would have forced a precipitate retirement on Brussels had not the armistice previously brought operations to an end.

#### Advances of the British Armies.

On the right of the Belgian-French Army the British likewise surmounted the Scheldt barrier. Advancing northeastward from Valenciennes on Nov. 7, they seized Quievrain and Crespin. In this region the line of the Mons-Comde canal offered the enemy a strong defense, covering the flank of his position on the Scheldt farther north at Tournai. There followed a rapid advance along the canal, which the British passed on Nov. 8. Simultaneously, to avoid being outflanked, the Germans evacuated Tournai and fell back eastward, the British following them over the river. The British 5th and 2d Armies moved eastward from the Scheldt on Nov. 9 in the direction of Mons. They reached the outskirts of the city on the following day and entered it early on Nov. 11, a few hours before the close of hostilities.

Farther to the southeast the British 3d and 4th Armies meanwhile advanced down the river Sambre. Southeast of Mormal forest Dompierre and Monceau-St. Vaast fell on Nov. 7. A counter-attack southeast of Bavi was easily repulsed. Hautmont, three miles west of Maubeuge, was taken on the 8th, as well as Avesnes, farther south. On Nov. 9 the British Guards and 62d Division captured Maubeuge. The enemy had made little or no use of the powerful French system of fortifications, which should have secured him at least a respite of several days. Beyond Maubeuge the advance attained the Belgian border to the south of the Sambre on Nov. 10.

#### French Press in Allies' Center.

The main French forces along the forty miles of front between the British and the Americans, after weeks of difficult fighting between the Oise and the Aisne rivers, completely broke down the resistance of the enemy. On Nov. 7 they approached the series of barriers formed by Hirson on their left and the Thon and Aube rivers at their center. Crossing the La Capelle-Hirson railway line they advanced upon the latter city from the west. Trelow and Fourmies fell into their hands on the 9th, and on the same day they seized Hirson and hastened forward to the Belgian frontier on the east. On the final day they seized between Anor and Momigny whole trainloads of German material blocked on the railroad leading eastward to Chimay. Troops of the Italian contingent entered Rocroi early on Nov. 11.

Farther east the French crossed the Thon river without delay on Nov. 8, between Origny and Liart on Nov. 8. On the following day they occupied the plateaus north of the Thon and Aube rivers, and reached the Mezieres-Hirson railway at Wagny. It was plain that resistance to their advance in this quarter had ceased.

Between the Aisne and the Meuse, on their right, the army of Gouraud made a rapid, unopposed advance on Nov. 7 and 8, attaining the left bank of the Meuse on an eighteen-mile front between Sedan and Mezieres. Boldly crossing the Meuse between these two cities, at Lumes, they proceeded to surround Mezieres on Nov. 9.

#### Americans Advance on Meuse and in Woerwe.

The American 1st Army had reached Sedan in the previous week and taken the portion of the city on their side of the river. Following the French crossing of the Meuse at Lumes, Gouraud entered the other half of the city from the west. In the meantime the Americans completed their occupation of the left bank. East of the Meuse the troops of General Liggett advanced at the Ecury wood on Nov. 8 and on the 9th approached Montmedy. On Nov. 9 they effected further crossings of the river at Mouzey and Villers-Ferant-Dun. On Nov. 10 they entered Steenay.

General Bullard's 2d Army, on Nov. 10, the last day of operations, struck its first and only blow. In the area before Metz it delivered a strong reconnoitering attack, engaging strong German forces in the Woerwe area between Metz and Verdun. Its attack carried a number of villages and woods on an extended front, and was no doubt to have served as a preliminary to operations against Metz had hostilities continued.

#### THE ARMISTICE.

The armistice which brought operations to an end was signed early on the morning of Nov. 11 and went into effect at eleven a.m. of the same day. It had been sought for some days by the German command. Representatives of the enemy, military and civil, were made to attend upon Marshal Foch at his headquarters. He presented to them a set of terms, leaving them the option to accept or reject these, without alteration, within seventy-two hours. His terms were submitted to, as presented, well within that period.

The character of the terms was such as amounted to the overthrow of the enemy's military power. They required that Germany should evacuate the conquered territories of Belgium, Luxembourg and France (including Alsace-Lorraine) in fifteen days, and all German territory to the bank of the Rhine, within a further short period. The Allies were to effect a military occupation of the entire area and to occupy bridgeheads across the Rhine at Mainz, Coblenz and Cologne. The Germans were further required to vacate a strip ten kilometers broad to the east of the Rhine, and of the bridgeheads, to form a neutral zone. In material they undertook to deliver 5,000 cannon, 25,000 machine guns, 5,000 locomotives, 150,000 railroad cars and 5,000 automobile trucks; and virtual disarmament of the army and nation. All prisoners taken from the Allies were to be

released, without reciprocity. Naval provisions called for the surrender of a large portion of the German fleet. Evacuation of German conquests to the east was specified and passage for Allied troops into Russia via Danzig was secured. Full text of the terms appears on page 387.

To judge from these, the purely military features of the terms, it may be said that the armistice provided for the complete removal of any possibility of the enemy's resuming arms and put him in the necessity of submitting to the Allies' terms of peace. Primarily a military bargain, the agreement furnished the Germans with peace on conditions spelling their total defeat. The extraordinary reversal of positions that made possible such a conclusion within sixteen weeks of the Germans' triumphant crossing of the Marne river will ever stand an impressive example of the power of military leadership and co-operation.

### NOTES OF THE WAR.

#### Men and Arms Captured.

The British took 200,000 prisoners on the western battle front from Jan. 1 to Nov. 5, inclusive, according to an official statement made in the House of Commons Nov. 7. In the same period the French captured 140,000, the Americans 50,000 and the Belgians 15,000, making a total of 405,000 captured during the year on this front alone.

The armies of the Allies, since the great offensive began on the western front on July 15 have captured 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns and 3,907 mine throwers, according to a press message of Nov. 3 from Paris. During October the Allies captured 108,343 prisoners, including 2,472 officers, as well as 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns and 1,193 mine throwers.

#### British Casualties.

The British casualties for the month of October, according to a press dispatch from London, dated Nov. 3, were 158,825 officers and men. They were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 2,060; men, 26,237. Wounded or missing—Officers, 6,095; men, 124,463.

British casualties for the week ending Nov. 7, according to a press message from London, totaled 27,648, as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 259; men, 6,084. Wounded or missing—Officers, 932; men, 20,283. The casualties among British forces for week ending Nov. 14, as reported from London in a press dispatch, were as follows, the total being 30,535 officers and men: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 387; men, 6,237. Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,049; men, 22,862. Total—Officers, 1,436; men, 29,099.

Canada's casualties in the war up to eleven days before the capture of Mons, the day on which the armistice was signed, totaled 211,358, according to a press dispatch from Ottawa, dated Nov. 12. The losses were classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 15,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 3,245.

A press dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, dated Nov. 8 says that the latest figures on Australia's casualties in the war show that the dead number 54,890 and the wounded 158,199. The significance of these figures will be realized when it is recalled that the entire population of Australia is only 5,000,000.

A press message from London dated Nov. 8 gives a computation of casualty percentages based on the numerical strength of units of troops of the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia, and to which strength it is kept by replacements for men killed, missing or otherwise out of the ranks. The period covered is that between March 1, 1918, and Oct. 24, 1918. The computation is as follows: United Kingdom divisions—Officers, 118 per cent.; other ranks, 121 per cent. Canadian divisions—Officers, 97 per cent.; other ranks, 84 per cent. Australian divisions—Officers, 93 per cent.; other ranks, 95 per cent. As regards horse and field artillery in the same period, the United Kingdom provides 85.83 per cent. of the British total strength in these arms, and 86.37 per cent. of the British total casualties. In the time recorded the average number of days out of the line per division was approximately as follows: United Kingdom divisions, 89 days out of line; Australian divisions, 79 days, and Canadian divisions, 102 days.

#### Civil Employment for British War Force.

With the object of dealing with questions affecting the re-employment and resettlement of the army and navy and the air forces, as well as of civil war workers, the British government has created a civil department of demobilization and resettlement, responsible to the Ministry of Labor under a controller-general, Sir Stephenson Kent, according to a press dispatch from London dated Nov. 7. The controller-general will have at his disposal the staff and machinery of the employment department of the Ministry of Labor, which includes the employment exchanges and unemployment insurance.

### NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

#### Allied Fleet in the Dardanelles.

An Allied fleet, which passed through the Dardanelles on Nov. 12, arrived off Constantinople on Nov. 13. British and Indian troops which had previously landed at the Dardanelles and took possession of the forts paraded as the ships passed. The British torpedoboot Shark and the French torpedoboot Mangini previously entered the Dardanelles Nov. 9. The U.S.S. Scorpion, which was interned by the Turks when the United States entered the war, and has been at Constantinople since then, represents the American Navy and will greet other ships of the Allies when they arrive at the Turkish capital. British and French naval forces occupied Alexandria, an Asiatic Turkish seaport in the Mediterranean, also on Nov. 9.

#### Our Compliments to the British Navy.

Messages of felicitation have been exchanged between Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the U.S. Navy, and Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty. The message of Mr. Daniels said: "My hearty congratulations. This is the greatest day in two thousand years of history. All of the 500,000 men in the American Navy send greetings to you and your great Navy. One of the things for which we are happiest is that the two English-speaking navies have co-operated to achieve the glorious result." Sir Eric Geddes replied to Mr. Daniels as follows: "I thank you on behalf of the British navy for your very cordial greetings. The friendship between the two flags

(Continued on page 401.)



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Robert D. Carter, Inf., U.S.A., recently placed on the retired list for disability incident to the service, has been serving with the Army in France. He is a son of Capt. Robert G. Carter, U.S.A., retired, and was appointed to the Army from civil life as a second lieutenant in the 12th Infantry on Jan. 1, 1900. Subsequent promotions and details to duty took him to the 16th, 8th and 28th Regiments of Infantry. He was born in Massachusetts Aug. 10, 1876.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Other obituary notes appear on page 379.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Watson Williams, Med. Corps, U.S.A. (major, Regular Army), died in France Oct. 5, according to a notice from the War Department. He was thirty-four years old and the son of Mrs. R. P. Williams and the late Rev. Richard Pardu Williams, of 3425 Newark street, Washington, D.C. He is survived by his mother, his wife and small daughter, also a sister and brother, Capt. R. P. Williams, jr., of the 159th Infantry Brigade, U.S.A., now in France. Colonel Williams was a graduate of Harvard University, 1906, and of Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1912. He entered the Army the fall of 1913 as a first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, graduating at the Army Medical School in June, 1914. He stood second in his class and was the first holder of the Sternberg medal for excellence in bacteriological research. His first station was Texas City, from whence he went to the Philippines with the 27th Infantry in September, 1915, arriving March, 1916, after four months spent on the Panama Canal. In the Philippines he was stationed at Camp Eldridge, Las Baños, and at the department hospital at Manila. Upon his return to the States in December, 1917, Major Williams was ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison to organize and equip for overseas duty Hospital Train No. 29. From there he went to Camp Lee in April, 1918, to organize, equip and command as lieutenant colonel, N.A., Base Hospital No. 45 of Richmond, Va., with which organization he went to France in July.

Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, Controller of the entire Department of British Chemical Warfare, died in London, Nov. 7, following an attack of pneumonia. He joined the army as a private in May, 1915, and immediately became connected with the Chemistry Research Bureau. He developed all the protective apparatus against gas attacks and the whole organization lately had been in his hands. In this work he displayed brilliant resourcefulness.

Lieut. Col. Fred E. Smith, Inf., U.S.A. (Regular Army), reported in the casualty list of Nov. 15, as among the killed in action in France, was born in Illinois March 29, 1873, and entered the Regular Army in June, 1901, as a first lieutenant, 3d Infantry. Previous to this he served the 1st North Dakota Volunteers in 1898 as Q.M. sergeant, sergeant major and first lieutenant, and also as a first lieutenant in the 36th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, both organizations taking part in Philippine campaigns.

Of the late Col. Edgar Wales Bass, U.S.A., whose death in New York city was reported on Nov. 8, the New York Sun says: "He taught mathematics to Pershing, Bundy, Edwards and most of the other commanding officers in the American Army. He was professor of mathematics at the Military Academy, West Point, for twenty years, and during that period the hardest task of the cadet was to win a victory over 'math' with Colonel Bass entrenched in the class room. Colonel Bass has been described as 'an exceedingly accurate mathematician'; to the third and fourth class men he was mathematics itself. The dreams of more aspiring young Napoleons were shattered by mathematics than by all the other studies at the Academy. But that was not Professor Bass's fault. Though a strict, severe disciplinarian, no man was ever really more helpful to his pupils, no one fairer or more just. He was determined, and in that determination he was eminently successful, that every West Pointer should know the mathematics of the soldier's profession."

The death of Major Randolph T. Zane, U.S.M.C., overseas, of pneumonia, is unofficially announced at marine headquarters. Major Zane is the son of Rear Admiral Abraham V. Zane, U.S.N. He was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 12, 1887, and was appointed in the Navy Jan. 6, 1909.

Major Douglas Bennett Roben, U.S.M.C., son of Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Roben, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Roben, died in France on Oct. 27, 1918. Major Roben was a brother of the wife of Lieut. George L. Stone, N.N.V., and nephew of Capt. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N.

Major John Benjamin Duckstad, U.S.A., who was recorded several weeks ago as having been killed in France early in September, died in Evacuation Hospital No. 6, on Sept. 6, from a fractured skull. The injury was received the night of Sept. 5 when the motorcycle, in the side car of which he was, dodged a truck in the darkness and ran into a pile of rocks. In speaking of Major Duckstad, Major Charles P. Griffith, F.A., professor of military science and tactics at the University of Pennsylvania, says in a letter to Mrs. Duckstad: "Your husband and I served together in the 4th Infantry at Brownsville. I, therefore, wish you, his widow, to know that he was held in exceptionally high esteem by his brother officers. I personally recognized him as the soul of honor, a gentleman of the first school, and a soldier worthy of the name. Since all who knew him, loved him, I can understand what his loss must mean to you."

Major John A. Street, 128th Inf., U.S.A., killed in action in France on Oct. 4, was a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1916. He was born in Mississippi. On his graduation he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 9th Infantry, with which command he served in the Mexican expedition under General Pershing. He went to France as a battalion commander of the 128th Infantry.

Major Frederick A. Cook, 23d Inf. (Regular Army), was killed Oct. 7 in France while leading his battalion in a charge against the enemy. His wife and two children are now living at Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. Major Cook was born in Vermont Jan. 23, 1884, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1906, when as a second lieutenant he was assigned to the 2d Infantry.

Capt. Charles Webb Slamm, Pay Corps, U.S.N., retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., on Oct. 9, 1918.

Capt. Henry G. Burton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, died at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Oct. 29, 1918. He is survived by a wife, Mrs. Mary Burton, of 2607 Pine street, San

Francisco, Cal. He was born in Vermont Oct. 27, 1846, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon Aug. 5, 1870. He was retired Feb. 2, 1892, for disability in the line of duty.

Capt. Julian G. Guiteras, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died in the service of his country in France on Oct. 12, 1918, of pneumonia at the age of twenty-eight. He was born in New York city, graduated from the School of Applied Science at Columbia University in 1913, and was commissioned a second lieutenant on June 5, 1917, in the Regular Army. After training at Fort Leavenworth and Vancouver Barracks he was commissioned a captain and sailed for France in December, 1917. His two brothers, Capt. Harold G. Guiteras, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., with the 77th Division, and Lieut. Joseph R. Guiteras, 27th Engrs., U.S.A., are now in France.

Capt. Clinton Earle Fisk, 107th Inf., U.S.A. (old 7th N.Y.), killed in action on Oct. 18 in France, was the only son of Col. Willard C. Fisk, the former colonel of the regiment. When killed Captain Fisk was in command of the 1st Battalion of the 107th. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margey Alpaugh Fisk. He was born in New Jersey, April 13, 1882, and when the regiment entered the U.S. Army he was in command of Co. D.

First Lieut. Tom Dunbar Halliday, U.S.A., who died from wounds received in battle in France on Oct. 6, 1918, was made a provisional second lieutenant in the Army in the first camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and assigned to the 59th Infantry. He was made a first lieutenant in July and soon afterward was recommended for his captaincy. He was a liaison officer, having taken a course at Fort Sill. He leaves a father, mother, two sisters and one brother besides his wife, who was Miss Gertrude Litter, a sister-in-law of Major J. E. Beller. They were married Jan. 28, 1918. Lieutenant Halliday was an athlete of note at both University of Virginia and Ohio Wesleyan. He was but twenty-two years old at the time of his death. He belonged to a family who have taken a great part in every war in which America has fought. He is also of French ancestry on his mother's side of the house. His home was at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Ensign George Werner, U.S.N.R.F., died Oct. 28 of lobar pneumonia. His mother, Mrs. Sofia N. Werner, lives at Orin, Sweden.

Ensign Leon Abbott Mathis died abroad Oct. 28 of pneumonia. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Mathis, resides at 341 N. Vermont avenue, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Catherine McKee Kutz, wife of Rear Admiral George F. Kutz, Chief Engr., U.S.N., retired, died in Oakland, Cal., Nov. 3, 1918. Mrs. Kutz was the mother of Henry T. Bennett, George F. Kutz, jr., Lieut. Francis Gunnell Kutz, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. James Fulton Kutz, Pay Corps, U.S.N.; Mrs. Arthur P. Crist, Frederick Rogers Kutz, chief yeoman, U.S.N., and Charles F. Kutz.

Mrs. Marie Weid, widow of Capt. Ivar A. Weid, U.S. V., died in Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 2, 1918, aged seventy-two years. She was a native of Denmark. Her husband died in 1903. Three sons survive. During the Civil War Captain Weid served with the 82d Illinois.

Mr. Richard A. Claybrook, brother of Mrs. E. M. Offley, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Offley, U.S.A., died at Plainfield, N.J., on Nov. 11, 1918.

Henry C. Keller, father of Mrs. William Wallace, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., died in Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 4, of heart disease. Henry Keller was born July 27, 1842, went to Leavenworth in 1854 and in 1870 left for Los Angeles, where he has since resided. Mr. Keller served in the Civil War. His wife, Mrs. Julia Keller, died at Fort Leavenworth last July. Mr. Keller is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Maury Nichols, wife of Colonel Nichols, U.S.A., retired, of Fort Monroe, Va., and Mrs. William Wallace, wife of Colonel Wallace, with the American forces in Italy; two grandchildren, Lieut. Henry Wallace, of Fort Taylor, Ky., and Miss Cordelia Wallace, of Fort Leavenworth, and one brother, A. B. Keller, of Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Howard N. Thompson, of 24 Waller avenue, Ossining, N.Y., sister of Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, was accidentally killed in Yonkers, N.Y., recently, after attending the peace celebration in New York. The burial took place in Columbus, Ohio, her old home. Mrs. Lyon will temporarily reside at 24 Waller avenue, Ossining, N.Y.

Mrs. John H. Birdsall, wife of Major John H. Birdsall, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died on Oct. 14, 1918, of double pneumonia at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. McGuire, Hollis, Long Island, N.Y. Major Birdsall and his family had just returned from a tour in the Philippines, having arrived in New York about two weeks before. She is survived by her husband and two small children.

Dr. Ervin Edmund Bennett, son of the late Col. C. E. Bennett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bennett, died in San Francisco, Cal., of pneumonia on Oct. 27, 1918, in his fifty-second year. Dr. Bennett was the husband of Isabelle Jeanette Stevens Bennett and brother of Col. W. C. Bennett, U.S.A.; Mrs. C. H. Muir and Mrs. G. M. Grimes. He was commander of Manila Post No. 58, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a member of Twin Peaks Parlor, N.S.G.W. Interment in National Cemetery, San Francisco.

Mrs. Anna Kate Pendleton, wife of Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., on Nov. 5, 1918.

Corpl. Henry D. Welsh Reichert, U.S.M.C., brother of Lieut. Edward T. Reichert, jr., Air Service, U.S.A., died in France on Oct. 30, 1918, of pneumonia. Corporal Reichert was the nephew of Mrs. Casey, wife of Col. Thomas L. Casey, U.S.A.

## DEATH OF MAJOR BERGLAND, U.S.A.

We briefly noted in our issue of Nov. 9, page 354, the death of Major Eric Bergland, U.S.A., retired, at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3, 1918. He was born June 25, 1844, in Sweden. He was living in Illinois at the outbreak of the Civil War and was appointed second lieutenant in the 57th Illinois Infantry Dec. 26, 1861, becoming a first lieutenant April 15, 1862, and was honorably mustered out July 7, 1865. He was a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from July 1, 1865, to June 15, 1869, when he was graduated at the head of his class and became a second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. At the time of graduation the Artillery and Cavalry were the only branches to which graduates could be assigned. His services in the Artillery were at Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Fort Monroe, Va. He was transferred to the Corps of Engineers June 10, 1872; was with the Engineer battalion at Willets Point, N.Y., till April, 1873; at West Point as assistant instructor of practical military engineering to May, 1875; as assistant engineer on western expeditions, Wheeler surveys, till

May, 1878; at the Military Academy in the department of mathematics to Aug. 28, 1880, and assistant professor of ethics and law to Aug. 28, 1883; under Major King in charge of various river and harbor improvements in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas to June, 1886; with the Engineer battalion to November, 1891; as engineer of the 5th and 6th Lighthouse Districts to November, 1895.

He was promoted captain, Corps of Engineers, Jan. 10, 1884, and major, Corps of Engineers, Oct. 12, 1895. He was retired at his own request March 31, 1896. He made his home in Baltimore at 1116 North Charles street. Interment was at Baltimore. Major Bergland was married to Miss Lucy McFarland at Lexington, Ky., June 5, 1875. She was the sister of Capt. W. C. McFarland, class of 1872, U.S.M.A. She and three sons, John, William and Leonard, and a daughter, Brita, survive.

A classmate sends the following tribute: "No nobler soul ever wore a uniform. He possessed all the fine traits that a man could have and no others. Courteous, kind, considerate and generous to a fault and ever ready to help those less fortunate. Thus passes one of our little band of '69. Beloved by all of us was Eric Bergland. A noble character, a gallant soldier of the Civil War, a type of sterling integrity; always a kind, considerate, faithful friend and lovable companion. None will be more missed by every member of the class who survives. His vacant chair at our last earthly reunion will leave a gap that can never be filled. It will not be long before we all shall join this noble Swede, who so honorably wore the livery of the great republic to which we devoted our lives and energies in the humble parts assigned to us by the accidents and exigencies of service. It is a personal loss to each of us. When next June arrives and those living of 1869 (ten at this writing) meet at the Academy to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of graduation, 'Dad' Bergland, as he was affectionately endeared to us all, will surely be missed."

## AVIATION CASUALTIES.

While flying in formation on Oct. 12, 1918, Lieut. Ralph Sheldon Armstrong, Air Service, U.S.A., met death accidentally and was buried with honors on that day with Lieutenant Henley, who had met a similar death. The little cemetery in France where these two officers were laid to rest was on that very same day dedicated by a French general as a final resting place for American soldiers. Lieutenant Armstrong had been in the Army for two years, entering as a second lieutenant, Infantry Reserve Corps, and later transferring to the Aviation Corps. His actual flying course was taken at Dick Field, Texas. He also served at Post Field, Oklahoma, prior to going abroad. Lieutenant Armstrong was only twenty-two years of age and was a student, being a junior at the University of California before entering the Army. His home was at Hayward, Cal., where his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Armstrong, reside. He also left one brother to mourn his death, Sergt. N. W. Armstrong, Spruce Division, now stationed in Washington, who served on the Mexican border as a lieutenant in the 5th California Infantry during the border trouble in 1916.

## DEATHS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department, under date of Nov. 11, announces the names of the following officers who have recently died in this country in places not covered in the printed casualty reports:

Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry.

Col. Edgar W. Bass, retired.

Major James W. Dawes, retired.

Cpts. Hugh M. Price, Thomas D. Hawkins, Theodore L. Burnett, M.C.

First Lieuts. Glenn F. Lockwood, Harold W. Brown, M.C., Oliver W. Davis, D.C., Charles Holbrook, M.C., Arthur L. Beyerlein, M.C., J. F. Hauser, Peter D. Larson.

Second Lieuts. James W. Murphy, John M. Ryan, Ralph E. Graham, James R. Bergh, Edwin A. Brown, Benjamin Dzeidzie, John M. Edmon, Daniel G. Hood, Henry R. Holgate, Homer A. Dagenais, Guy E. Brandt, Arthur L. Joquel, James S. Kinnear, Ervay B. Ervay, Sanford G. Carter, jr., Claypool S. Watson, Frank L. Stauver, John L. Murray, George N. Hammond, Eugene W. Neudecker, Irving T. C. Newman, Walter Springer, James P. Fisher, William W. Hays, William C. Hass.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A very pretty service wedding was held in St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, 1918, when Miss Dorothy Evelyn Graves, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Graves, U.S.A., was married to Major William R. Orton, Inf., U.S.A. Major General Graves and Major Sidney Graves, father and brother of the bride, being in Russia, she was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Cyrus L. Merriam, of New York city. Col. Barrette Andrews, Major Joseph Swing, Major Douglas Gillette and Major Donald Davidson were the ushers. The bride's only attendant, the matron of honor, Mrs. Sidney Graves, followed and then came the bride on the arm of her uncle. They were met at the chancel rail by Major Orton and his brother, Capt. Julian Orton, 22d Inf., U.S.A., who acted as best man. Dr. Herbert S. Smith read the Episcopal marriage service. An informal reception was held at the church. The bride's wedding gown was a Lucile model of snowy whiteorgette with taffeta fringed ruffles, giving it a feathery effect. A bridal veil of tulle was caught at each side with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The matron of honor was gowned in pompadour silk of violet, pink and yellow, completed by a poke bonnet of black velvet and tulle, and she carried a bouquet of violet chrysanthemums. Mrs. Graves, the mother of the bride, wore a handsome dark blue velvet costume with a hat of lighter blue velvet and carried red roses. Major and Mrs. Orton left for a short wedding trip, after which they will be at the Westmoreland Apartment, Washington, D.C. Few announcements were issued to Service friends due to the impossibility of obtaining their addresses.

Major Frank V. Schneider, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Sherman Baker, of Wickford, R.I., were married in St. Paul's Church, Wickford, on Nov. 4, 1918. After a short wedding trip Major and Mrs. Schneider went to Washington for a few days and then left for San Antonio, Texas, where Major Schneider will be stationed as assistant chief of staff of the 18th Division. Miss Ruth Baker is the daughter of Mrs. David Sherman Baker. Major Schneider, who is a graduate of



West Point, is the son of Mr. Charles T. Schneider, of New York city.

Lieut. Ronald T. Strong, U.S.N., and Miss Martha Wadham, daughter of former Mayor and Mrs. James E. Wadham, of San Diego, Cal., were married in New Orleans, La., Nov. 2, 1918.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Major Redondo Sutton, U.S.A., and Miss Marion Tucker, daughter of Mrs. William Austin Tucker, of New York city. Major Sutton is a son of the late James N. Sutton, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. Lee Julian, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Kearny, and Miss Florine Elsworth, of Mesa, Ariz., were married at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Openshaw, in San Diego, Cal., on Nov. 5, 1918.

Lieut. Raymond E. Smith, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Kearny, Cal., and Miss Florence E. Cooper, of El Centro, Cal., were married Nov. 2, 1918, at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. Anne A. Cripps announces the marriage of her sister, Florence Elizabeth Cooper, to Lieut. Raymond Edwin Smith, U.S.A., on Nov. 2, 1918, at San Diego, Cal. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith are at home at the Windsor Apartments.

Capt. Clay Gruesbeck, 13th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Dolly Madison Waters were married at San Antonio, Texas, on Nov. 6, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Irijah Alfred Terrell announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethel Florence, to Lieut. Van Vechten Munger, U.S.A., on Oct. 24, 1918.

Miss Charlotte Jeannette Gilder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder, of New York and Springfield, North Stamford, Conn., was married to Capt. Prentiss B. Gilbert, U.S.A., on Nov. 9, 1918, at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Percy Litchfield, New York city. The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin combined with chiffon embroidered in silver and a tulle veil. She carried a spray of Ascension lilies. Capt. Stuart Montgomery, U.S.A., was best man. Among the wedding guests was Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, whose first husband, was the late President Grover Cleveland. The bridegroom's parents were unable to be present, as Lieut. Col. W. W. Gilbert, U.S.A., his father, is stationed at Houston, Texas. The guests in uniform included the bride's cousins, Major Rodman Gilder, U.S.A., and Lieut. George Gilder, U.S.N., aviator. There were present a number of the bridegroom's friends from Rochester, N.Y. Captain Gilbert is the head of a section of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, and his wife has been a translator in the Army War College since last January. After a brief leave of absence they will make their home in Washington.

The engagement of Miss Janet Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Thompson, of Oakland, Cal., and Ensign Wells Hollister Newlands, grandnephew of the late U.S. Senator Francis Newlands, of Nevada, has been announced. Miss Alice La Plante, of Montreal, Canada, and Lieut. John W. Biggy, U.S.A., were married quietly at the Catholic Church in Menlo Park, Cal., on Nov. 2, by the Rev. Father Ouverd. Lieutenant Biggy was ordered overseas and the plans for the wedding were accordingly hastened. Mrs. Biggy has three brothers in France with the Canadian forces and has been dividing her time between Y.M.C.A. work and the nursing of wounded soldiers sent back to Canada. During Lieutenant Biggy's absence she will return to her nursing work in Montreal.

Lieut. Kellogg Sloan, military aeronautics, U.S.A., and Miss Loretta Mary Lambrix were married at Ithaca, N.Y., on Nov. 4, 1918. Lieutenant Sloan is a brother of Mrs. Hess, wife of Col. L. T. Hess, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Winthrop Allen Risk announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Risk, to Lieut. Elmer Ellsworth Barnes, U.S.A. Lieutenant Barnes is a graduate of West Point, class of 1920.

Capt. Frederic Montgomery Lee, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Estes were married at Battle Creek, Mich., on Nov. 9, 1918.

Lieut. J. Warren Quackenbush, U.S.N., and Miss Arvilla Micheaux Thornton were married in New York city on Nov. 5, 1918.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

A son, Lewis Burnham Rock, jr., was born to Capt. Lewis B. Rock, 61st Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Rock on Oct. 23, 1918.

Mrs. Dunbar, wife of Capt. A. W. Dunbar, Med. Corps, U.S.N., is at 2412 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia, for the winter.

Mrs. George V. Strong and children are staying at 915 Irolo street, Los Angeles, Cal., while Lieutenant Colonel Strong is overseas.

A son, Harry Bartlett Hinck, was born to Capt. Harry J. Hinck, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hinck at San Antonio, Texas, on Oct. 20, 1918.

Mrs. Walter Stratton Anderson, wife of Commander Anderson, U.S.N., has taken an apartment at 1182 Madison avenue, New York city.

A daughter, Elizabeth Paschel Hoisington, was born to Major G. Hoisington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoisington at Newton, Kas., on Nov. 3, 1918.

Mrs. Samuel Byerley, of New York city, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Esler, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Esler, U.S.N., in Norfolk, Va.

A son, Orion Otis Feaster, jr., was born to Major O. O. Feaster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Feaster on Oct. 27, 1918. Major Feaster is overseas.

Lieut. George E. Grace, Cav., U.S.A., has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. D. L. Hartman, U.S.A., at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

A daughter, Clara Louise Bennett, was born to Lieut. Lloyd B. Bennett, P.S., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bennett at Post Hospital, Fort Mills, P.I., on Oct. 3, 1918.

A son, Edward Fuller Witsell, jr., was born to Major Edward F. Witsell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Witsell at the department hospital, Honolulu, H.T., on Oct. 19, 1918.

Mrs. Berkeley Thorne Merchant and son, Marvin H. Merchant, spent the week with Major and Mrs. William E. Lowe, U.S.A., at the remount depot, Front Royal, Va.

Mrs. William Richard Allen Rogers has returned to Galveston, Texas, after spending a month with Major and Mrs. W. L. Lowe, U.S.A., at the remount depot, Front Royal, Va.

Mrs. Littell, wife of Brig. Gen. Isaac W. Littell, U.S.A., returned to Washington Nov. 11 from Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. Howard Gilman Davids is living at 1023 Floyd avenue, Richmond, Va., during Colonel Davids's absence overseas.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, jr., U.S.A., will be at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., during Colonel Talbot's detail there.

Col. and Mrs. W. Gorman Gambrill, U.S.A., who recently went to San Francisco, are occupying quarters at Fort Mason during Colonel Gambrill's tour of duty as department quartermaster at San Francisco.

Mrs. Horace T. Aplington and little son, Henry, have taken an apartment at 1135 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass., for the winter. Major Aplington is on duty in France.

A son, John Abraham Baird, jr., grandson of Lieut. Col. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, was born to Major J. A. Baird, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Baird at Honolulu, T.H., on Sept. 13, 1918.

Mrs. Henry W. Parker and Miss Parker, widow and daughter of Colonel Parker, who was killed in France Sept. 29, will spend the winter at the Petrus Stuyvesant Club, 129 East Tenth street, New York city.

Lieut. Col. John G. Booton, U.S.A., has been recently relieved from proof work in connection with the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., and assigned to command of the Erie Proving Ground near Camp Perry, Ohio.

The residence of Col. E. T. Brown, U.S.A., at Paris, Me., was burned to the ground on Oct. 31, the fire being caused by a defective chimney. Mrs. George E. Turner and her children were with Colonel Brown at the time. No one was injured.

Col. P. H. Mullan, U.S.A., recently returned from France, spent a few days in Chicago before proceeding to Camp Shelby, Miss., where he has been ordered as chief of staff of the 101st Division. Mrs. Mullan accompanied him to his new station, Nov. 2, 1918.

A daughter, Ethel Sivley Field, was born to Major Edgar L. Field, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Field at Jackson, Miss., on Oct. 21, 1918. Mrs. Field is visiting her mother at 1519 West Capitol street, Jackson. Major Field is at present at Camp Pike, Ark., on duty.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, U.S.A., who have been living in Portland, Me., while Colonel Young was in charge of recruiting, are now at the Hotel Marion, Salem, Ore. Colonel Young is commandant of Students' Army Training Corps Unit at Willamette University.

Mrs. Sumpter L. Lowry, jr., wife of Captain Lowry, 124th Inf., U.S.A., will make her home with her mother, Mrs. Charles E. Parkhill, 715 South Edison avenue, Tampa, Fla., during the absence of Captain Lowry overseas. Major Parkhill is on duty with the Southeastern Department, with headquarters at Charleston, S.C.

Mrs. Joseph K. Partello and children are home for a visit with Mrs. Partello's father, Mr. William D. O'Brien, of No. 264 Eighth street, Troy, N.Y. Colonel Partello, U.S.A., is spending a short leave with his family, but will return shortly to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., where he is on duty as chief of staff of the 17th Division.

By the will of Mrs. Russell Sage, made public on Nov. 13, 1918, her nephews, Col. Herbert Jermain Slocum, Cav., U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Lieut. Col. Stephen L'Hommiedieu Slocum, U.S.A., retired, connected with the American Embassy in London, were left \$100,000 outright besides their reversionary share in the \$1,000,000 trust fund.

Mrs. Daniel F. Craig and her little son, Dan, have left Groton, Mass., where they have been for the past year since leaving Washington, and have gone to San Francisco. Mrs. Craig's sister, Mrs. Charles J. Wilder, is critically ill at the Letterman General Hospital. Brigadier General Craig is in France and Mrs. Craig will probably remain in California through the winter.

Lieut. Edouard V. M. Isaacs, U.S.N., who escaped from a German prison-camp, arrived in the United States on Nov. 10 on a British steamer. When the American transport President Lincoln was torpedoed on a homeward voyage, on May 31, 1918, the submarine commander took Lieutenant Isaacs a prisoner, he being in his uniform at the time, and was at once recognized. The other officers saved were in a stoker's outfit.

The friends of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edwin B. Winans, U.S.A., will be sorry to hear that Mrs. Winans is still in a serious state of ill health. Mrs. Winans has gone to the Hotel Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, where the doctors hope the Naubem baths may be of some benefit. General Winans has been for a year with the forces abroad. His "Brigade Terrible" has been complimented by Generals Pershing and Mangin for the fine work they have done.

Among the guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, the past week were: Lieut. Col. Frank E. Smith, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Gilbert, Majors Walter W. Wynne and J. K. Cockrell, Major and Mrs. M. A. Weller, Major R. H. Jacobs, Capt. and Mrs. P. B. Peyton and Miss E. W. Peyton, Capt. F. B. Fuld, Watt W. Clinch and John Thomas Bell, Lieut. G. W. Rose, Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Sparrow, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. S. Kennedy, Lieut. Comdrs. L. Hancock and A. C. Bennett, U.S.N.

A memorial window to the late Rear Admiral Thom Williamson, Engr. Corps, U.S.N., was recently dedicated in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Haymarket, Prince William county, Va. The subject chosen is "The Good Shepherd." This is peculiarly appropriate, inasmuch as Rear Admiral Williamson was noted for his love for children. He was the constant joy and comfort for his own children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, as well as for all others who came in contact with him. His generous love included all, especially any in trouble—old or young, great or small. The memorial is erected by his widow and children.

An interesting ceremony took place at Camp Lee, Va., recently, when the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded to Lieut. W. Ross Gahring, 28th Inf., for distinguished gallantry in action during the action at Cantigny, France, was presented to him with appropriate ceremonies. Although severely wounded by machine gun fire Lieutenant Gahring remained on duty for nine hours during the fight. The 4th Battalion having been formed on the school parade ground in line of company masses, the other battalions of the school lined the sides of the field to witness the ceremony. After the band had completed the "sound off" Brig. Gen. Charles A. Hedekin, U.S.A., commanding the camp directed that the order citing the officer be read, after which he placed the decoration on his breast. The battalion then passed in review, Lieutenant Gahring occupying a post at the left of General Hedekin, the reviewing officer.

Major General Inouye, Japanese army, has been appointed military attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Washington.

A son, Robert Maurice Rawls, was born to Major Walter O. Rawls, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rawls on Nov. 6, 1918, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Among the guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., the past week were Capt. H. M. Hogg, and E. F. Luna, and Lieut. W. E. Sanborn.

Word has been received of the safe arrival of Major J. L. Underhill, U.S.M.C., overseas. Mrs. Underhill and son are staying at the Covington, Philadelphia.

Col. John Q. A. Brett, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Brett, of the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., were guests of friends in Washington during the past week.

Col. Neil G. Finch, Field Art., U.S.A., who has been on duty in the office of the Chief of Field Artillery, has been assigned to command the 36th Field Artillery at Camp McClellan, Ala.

Mrs. Edward Lucy Hayes and son and her mother, Mrs. Harry Borden, have taken a cottage at 52-Hernandez avenue, Los Gatos, Cal., during Lieutenant Colonel Hayes's absence in France.

Mrs. Greenough and Allen, widow and son of Col. Ernest Allen Greenough, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., have moved to 2623 Broderick street, San Francisco, where they will remain for the winter.

Mrs. Tilley, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley, jr., U.S.N., who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Buchanan, at their cottage in Ventnor, Atlantic City, N.J., has returned to her apartment, 85 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N.Y., for the winter.

Mrs. Charles R. Castlen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Castlen have moved to 1725 Riggs place, N.W., Washington, D.C., which will be their permanent residence during their stay in that city, where Major Castlen is on duty in the Surgeon General's office.

Capt. and Mrs. George T. Herzog, U.S.A., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Margaret Keen Herzog, on Nov. 7, 1918, at New York city. Captain Herzog is in France attached to headquarters, 29th Division.

A son, Richard D. Daugherty, jr., was born to Capt. R. D. Daugherty, U.S.A., and Mrs. Daugherty at the City Hospital, Greenville, S.C., on Nov. 9, 1918. The boy is the grandson of Chaplain John T. Axton, U.S.A. Mrs. Daugherty was formerly Miss Anna Axton.

Lieut. Col. Harry H. Pritchett, U.S.A., who has just returned from France, has been detailed in the Inspector General's Department, with station in Washington. Col. and Mrs. Pritchett will make their home for the present with Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre at 1314 Nineteenth street, N.W.

Mrs. Chandler Smith has returned to Valparaiso, Ind., from a month's visit at Washington, D.C., with her daughter, Alla H. Chandler Smith, who is now attending school at Gunston Hall. During her stay Miss Smith had an attack of influenza, but is now entirely recovered. Mrs. Smith is the wife of Captain Smith commanding officer at Company B at Valparaiso University.

Col. and Mrs. Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., who arrived in San Francisco, Cal., in October last, from their home in Washington, D.C., to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Edward Gillespie, at their residence on Green street, have taken apartments in Berkeley, Cal., for a few weeks, so as to be near their youngest son, Lewis Merriam, jr., who is confined to a hospital there suffering from influenza. He has been stationed for several weeks at Mather Field near Sacramento, and was ordered from there to the aviation ground school in Berkeley, where he had been only three days when he became afflicted with the malady.

C. I. McReynolds has been commissioned a captain in the new Army Service Corps and will sail for France immediately to report to the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force. Mr. McReynolds, who is a lawyer in civil life and who has been acting as assistant director of plans and publicity of the War Camp Community Service, was loaned to the Treasury Department for the purpose of conducting the French Foreign Legion in its tour throughout the United States in the interests of the fourth Liberty Loan. Shortly after his return he was made an honorary member of the regiment in recognition of his services in connection with the tour of the Legion. A few days later he was offered a commission.

"At the United States naval headquarters, in the heart of that section which is not inappropriately becoming known as 'the United States in London,' Admiral Mayo has appeared," says the Westminster Gazette. It adds: "He is one of America's great naval figures. Besides being a seaman of very great ability, he has an immense capacity for learning new details of mechanical procedure, and is known as the 'inventor's friend.' He was one of those in command in Mexican waters when Huerta's government arrested a United States Navy paymaster in a most aggravating way, and when the two nations were kept from war only through the exercise of all the President's persuasive and most of his official power. Admiral Mayo was one of the chief figures in the subsequent occupation of the Mexican port, and now is the American Sir David Beatty."

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, historian of the Hooker Association, of Massachusetts, at the thirteenth annual meeting and dinner in Boston, Nov. 13, related briefly some doings of Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, in the Civil War, from official records and original writings. Among other guests there were Capt. Daniel Owen, of the Royal Air Force; Capt. André Morize, of the French military mission; Lieutenant Orlandini, of the Italian army; Master Engr. Joseph Bligh, of the 14th R.R. Engineers; Lieut. Thomas L. O'Connor, of the American forces, and Sergt. H. E. Phoney, of the 24th Canadian Infantry of the "Great War" 1914-1918.

Capt. and Mrs. William Gooding Allen, U.S.A., entertained their friends on Halloween at their home in Fort Riley. The house was charmingly decorated. Bright autumn leaves, berries and yellow chrysanthemums were used in the drawing room. Black cats, bats, witches and Jack-o'-lanterns were used effectively in the reception hall and dining room. Games, music, dancing and supper furnished the evening's amusement. Those enjoying Capt. and Mrs. Allen's hospitality were Gen. and Mrs. William H. Burt, Col. and Mrs. Ryan; Lieut. and Mrs. Roger Morton, Capt. and Mrs. A. Ross Mackenzie, Major and Mrs. Walter C. Gullion, Lieut. and Mrs. John Dobie, Major and Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Mitchell, Misses Lucy Milton, Clarice Ryan, Margery Dumm, Ruth Burt, Captain King, Major Whitson, Chaplain G. Charles Gray, Major E. Truitt, Lieut. Rudolph Dunweg, Lieutenant Kinney, Lieut. Earl Leeper, Lieut. William E. Bergin and Lieutenant Bobbett.



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Mrs. Rogers, wife of Major Walter D. Rogers, U.S.A., is at Pelham court, Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Crawford, U.S.A., have arrived in San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Statesman, U.S.A., are stopping at the Wolcott, New York city.

Mrs. Shartle, wife of Col. Samuel G. Shartle, U.S.A., is stopping at the Willard, Washington.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., are residing at 1632 S street, Washington.

Mrs. Edgar Hall Thompson and children will spend the winter at 176 Clinton avenue, Newark, N.J.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Knapp, U.S.A., are established in their new quarters at Langley Field, Va.

Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. Barrett Glover, in San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. Prentiss, wife of Capt. Daniel W. Prentiss, U.S.A., is passing several weeks in Atlantic City, N.J.

The address of Mrs. Nolan, wife of Col. Robert M. Nolan, U.S.A., is 4602 Reytania street, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sidney L. Chappell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., are residing at 1646 Newton street, Washington.

Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., is making a brief stay at the White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles P. Requa, U.S.A., who were married Nov. 7 in New York city, have arrived at Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. A. B. Wendell, mother of Lieut. Albert G. Wendell, U.S.A., was hostess at a small dinner on Nov. 9 in Washington.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., returned to Washington Nov. 10, after a brief stay in New York city.

Mrs. Bromwell, widow of Capt. Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.N., was hostess at a prettily appointed dinner on Nov. 9 in Washington.

Mrs. Ransdell, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Robert C. Ransdell, U.S.N., and baby are the guests of Mrs. Ransdell's parents in Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Benjamin Tappan, U.S.A., are staying at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley, of Brookline, Mass., has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. F. L. Buck, U.S.A., at Fort Constitution, N.H.

Mrs. Glover has joined Lieut. Col. G. Barrett Glover, U.S.A., at Columbus, Ga., where he is on duty at the Infantry School of Arms.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Baird, U.S.A., have as their guest in Washington their daughter, Mrs. Hicks, wife of Col. W. W. Hicks, U.S.A.

Mrs. Marjorie Wright, daughter of Major Gen. William M. Wright, U.S.A., will be a debutante of the coming season in Washington.

A son, Kemp Cattlett Christian, was born to Lieut. Kemp C. Christian, U.S.N., and Mrs. Christian at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 13, 1918.

A daughter, Abigail Louise Roberson, was born to Lieut. Col. John A. Roberson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roberson at Topeka, Kas., on Nov. 5, 1918.

Miss Marie Knapp has arrived in Washington after a visit with her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Knapp, U.S.A., at Langley Field, Va.

Mrs. Brewster, wife of Major Gen. André W. Brewster, U.S.A., has returned to Washington after a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Cassels, in Garden City, N.Y.

Mrs. Wilson and Miss Ruth Wilson, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., have returned to their residence on Bancroft street, Washington.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Lieut. Dunbar Burchell Adams, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a dinner given by her mother, Mrs. Archibald Gracie, on Nov. 10, at her 16th street residence, Washington.

Mrs. David C. Shanks, wife of Major General Shanks, U.S.A., and two daughters, Mrs. William E. Malloy and Mrs. Stephen J. Chamberlin, have taken a house at 3300 Second street, San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. J. C. Johnson has leased the Roostree, 15 Lexington road, Concord, Mass., for the winter. Here she and her daughter, Miss Marion Johnson will make their home, the latter attending school in Concord.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, U.S.A., and children, Frederick and Carson, are at Fort Constitution, N.H., where Colonel Buck is in command of the coast defenses of Portsmouth. Miss Gertrude Buck is at school at Eden Hall, Torrensale, Pa.

Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, U.S.A., was one of the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Society of Arts and Sciences for Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York city on Nov. 13.

Mrs. Garner, wife of Lieut. Thomas Garner, U.S.A., has joined Lieutenant Garner at their apartment at the Preston, Washington, after a stay in New York. Mrs. Garner has completely recovered from her recent operation for appendicitis and has resumed her position at the Red Cross headquarters.

The Misses Love, daughters of Col. and Mrs. James M. Love, jr., U.S.A., who have been visiting relatives in Alexandria, Va., left Nov. 16 for Annapolis, Md., where they will spend some time with their aunt, Mrs. Henry Le Bourgeois, wife of Lieutenant Commander Le Bourgeois, U.S.N.

A son, William Nicholas Richardson, 3d, was born to Capt. W. N. Richardson, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Richardson on Oct. 7, 1918. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson and their three children are the guests of Mrs. Clyde Gray West at her home in Portsmouth, Va. Lieutenant Commander West, U.S.N., has arrived safely overseas.

Among those present at the concert given by La Société des concerts du Conservatoire de Paris, under the auspices of the French High Commission at Poli's Theatre, Washington, were Mrs. Richardson Clover, Lieut. and Mr. Albert Hoffman, U.S.A., Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Ord Preston, U.S.A., Miss Edith Benham and Lieut. Ames Brown, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Albert C. Dalton, U.S.A., who has been on duty at the port of embarkation, New York, was given a dinner in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 8, by his friends at which some 200 persons were present. A gold mounted sword was presented to General Dalton by his associates. Among those present were Brig. Gen. G. H. McManus, U.S.A., General Dalton has left for California to organize a brigade for service in Siberia.

Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bundy were at the Hotel Astor last week for a few days.

A son was born to Lieut. James C. Patrick, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patrick at South Pines, N.C., on Oct. 28, 1918.

Mrs. Frederick B. Downing and son are living at 88 Willett street, Albany, N.Y., until Colonel Downing's return from overseas.

A son, William Robertson Desobry, was born to Major E. C. Desobry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Desobry at Manila, P.I., on Sept. 11, 1918.

Mrs. Harry H. Bissell and children, family of Lieutenant Colonel Bissell, U.S.A., are residing at 1529 Eutaw place, Baltimore, Md., during Colonel Bissell's absence overseas.

Mrs. James B. McKown, wife of Captain McKown, Inf., U.S.A., accompanied by her daughter, Lois Marilyn, are temporarily living at the Ritz-Carlton, Philadelphia. Mrs. McKown will soon return to Chicago to make her home for the winter.

Lieut. Henry Grant Leonard, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Leonard are spending a few days at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city. Lieutenant Leonard having been stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., for some time after his return from France.

Mrs. Whitfield, wife of Col. Robert Whitfield, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., who has been at the summer home of her parents at Youngstown, N.Y., for the past three months has returned to Washington, where she and Colonel Whitfield are living at 2605 Fourteenth street, N.W. Mr. and Mrs. Chester M. Butler, of Little Rock, Ark., are their guests for several weeks.

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mother's and stepfather's deaths, to whom would the \$10,000 insurance go? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Yes; adoption not necessary. (3) The step children.

M. C.—Active duty of a retired officer to which he has been assigned by War Department order, at full pay, is the kind of service that counts in the application of the last provision of Sec. 24, National Defense Act, as amended. The most recent appointment to permanent rank of colonel of Infantry was Peter Murray, who has the emergency rank of brigadier general, General Staff Corps. His rank as colonel from April 2, 1918. See page 1720, our issue of July 6, 1918.

A. D. C.—Dental assistants enlist as privates. Apply to the Surgeon General.

L. R. O. asks: Is a man allowed to wear the six months' gold service chevrons who has served six months in the French army ambulance service at the front in France? Answer: No; see G.O. 6 and G.O. 53, 1918.

INTERESTED.—Pay in the U.S. Guards is the same as in the other branches of the Army. With the coming of peace, this arm will go out of existence, as it is created for the emergency only, under the powers conferred by the Selective Service Act.

P. H. P.—As we understand it, your commission is not a temporary one in the Regular Medical Corps, but is "for the emergency in the Medical Corps of the United States." In the latter case your former service in the New York National Guard should count towards longevity. See Bulletin 43, 1918, under Longevity.

G. E. E. asks: A received a commission in the Reserve Corps as first lieutenant on Nov. 27, 1917, and was assigned to the 26th Infantry. B, a temporary second lieutenant, Regular Army, in same organization, receives his commission as B lieutenant on Nov. 2, 1918. Does B rank A? Answer: As B is not a permanent officer of the Regular establishment he does not rank A. His rank is first lieutenant for the emergency and he has no longer a status in the Regular Army.

W. H.—Man who enlisted May 18, 1915, for seven years, on completion of his four years, May 17, 1919, will receive pay of next period from that date.

H. V. M.—We have only three generals—March and Pershing by operation of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, and General Bliss by brevet. No other appointments of general have been made during this war.

GOLDIE.—You are not entitled to a campaign badge for service your organization had against the Mexicans while you were off on furlough. If Congress passes the law allowing Regulars to count their former N.G. service toward longevity, then the Comptroller will pass upon such cases as yours. Meanwhile, no opinion may be given.

J. J. M. P.—Most of the questions submitted in your letter are about matters on which the censorship has not been lifted. As to the numerical designations of divisions and Engineer organizations, G.O. 115, 1917, fixed the numbers of the Regular divisions from 1 to 25; National Guard from 26 to 75; National Army from 76 up. The Engineer regiments received numbers as follows: Regulars, 1 to 104; N.G., 101 to 300; Nat. Army, 301 up.

J. P. C. asks: Under the provisions of G.O. No. 144, W.D., 1917, I would like to be informed of the following: (1) Am I, being in the Service for one year, is appointed captain, M.C., N.A., on Aug. 1, 1918, and another having been in the Service previously for three years as first lieutenant in ap- pointed captain on Aug. 20, 1918. Who is the senior? (2) Then these two officers are appointed major, M.C., N.A., the same date—who is the senior? Answer: (1) The captain ap- pointed Aug. 1 is senior to the captain appointed Aug. 20, (2) He being senior at the time of promotion retains the seniority, unless the junior officer is a Regular officer and the other not.

J. H. E. asks: An officer in the Infantry Corps is entitled to (emergency), from captain on Oct. 7, 1918. An Infantry captain is made major at the same time and assigned to the same organization. In the Regular Army the Infantry officer has the same length of service, but was made a captain first. However, on the order making them majors the Cavalry officer's name is placed ahead of that of the Infantryman. Does the order of rank as named in the order apply, or does the Regular Army system apply, that is, length of service, and if that is the same length of service in the previous grade? Answer: The officer with the longer service in the previous grade at the outranks another officer appointed to the same grade at the same time. Usually the officer entitled to the higher rank is mentioned first in the order publishing the appointments, but this is not conclusive. It may be a printer's error. If the inquiry will give their names the A.G.O. will state the order of their rank on the rolls.

C. B. H.—A lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps is entitled to commutation of quarters exactly to the same extent as any other lieutenant. If his family is such and so situated that the officer was entitled to commutation, he should receive its benefit when the law became effective. The A.G.O. declines to comment upon the matter of delay in the issue of commissions and the granting of promotions.

V. V. asks: A was commissioned lieutenant, M.C., July 10, 1917; entered Service Sept. 8, 1917; commissioned captain, M.C., July 2, Dec. 3, 1917. B was commissioned captain, M.C., July 2, 1917; entered Service Feb. 10, 1918. Who ranks? Answer: A, as he was the first called to active service as captain.

A. A. H. asks: Does a dependent mother whose son, a cap- tain in the Service, who has just died, receive any compensa- tion other than War Risk Insurance. If so, how must applica- tion be made? Answer: \$20 a month. Apply to Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

INTERESTED.—Officer serving with A.R.P. must himself present his claim for commutation of quarters for dependents. The pay officer of the M.C. will show him the order con- taining the regulation under which he must show that he has been contributing regularly for the upkeep or rent of quarters for such dependents.

E. M. W.—Though the War Department has been consider- ing the leaving of the "U.S." off the shirt collar, no official order has been issued therefor.

J. J. M.—Go to the public library in your city of New Haven, Conn., and consult the New International Encyclopedia, under the "Spanish-American War." This will answer your numerous queries.

W. G. P.—State your service to the Bureau of Navigation and authority will be given to you to wear such number of war service chevrons as your naval service entitles you to. No war service chevrons as your naval service entitles you to. No war service chevrons as your naval service entitles you to. No war service chevrons as your naval service entitles you to.

H. K. O. asks: (1) How soon, after peace is declared, will officers' wives be allowed to go to Europe? (2) Will it, then, be necessary to procure a passport before leaving New York pier? Answer: (1) The restrictions have not been removed; the bars will not be lifted very soon, as the economic con- ditions are such in all Europe that the proper place for the home folk is not absolutely essential to the work of reconstruction and readjustment is at home. (2) A passport is always a desirable document, and this protection should not be neglected.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Other answers appear on page 404.

C. P. M.—We do not know the address of G. L. G. Ask The Adjutant General.

R. C. O.—Apply to The Adjutant General, who alone can authorize you to wear service ribbons. If your service entitles you, the ribbons will be supplied without cost. See G.O. 53, War D.

M. C. H.—The plan of after-the-war college instruction for discharged soldiers and sailors has not been announced.

M. E.—The War Risk Insurance Act provides "compensation for death or disability." This is in addition to or independent of any insurance the soldier or officer may be carrying. This "compensation" is in reality a pension.

W. E. McC.—See pages 807-11, Nov. 2, 1918, for latest promotions of ensigns.

T. F. Q.—See "Army and Navy Uniforms and Insignia," by Col. Diona Williams. This book includes the distinguishing marks of the armies and navies of foreign countries.

OLD SUBSCRIBER asks: I was ordnance sergeant, retired; was called back to active service July, 1917; was commissioned first lieutenant, Ord. Dept., November, 1917. (1) When the first lieutenant, Ord. Dept., (Reserve Corps) are mustered in over and officers from the Service, will we be furnished transportation or mileage to our homes or to place where com- missioned? (2) About how long after close of hostilities will National Army and Reserve officers be mustered out or dis- charged? Answer



Lieuts. P. M. Barker, O. H. Belknap, W. G. Bouse, E. LeO. Cook, W. L. Milles, J. W. Neptuna, M. H. Talman, F. E. Urey, H. D. Whittington.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. E. Beals, O.D., to Alliance, Ohio, Morgan Engineering Co., for duty.

## Appointments, Ordnance.

Appointments in O.D. (emer.), Oct. 26, 1918: To be majors—Capt. E. Kemp, C. H. Page, P. H. Schubert. To be captains—1st Lieuts. G. W. Franks, W. H. Spencer.

## CAVALRY.

Lieut. Col. W. F. H. Godson, Cav., to col., Cav. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 20, 1918: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. W. E. Larned. To be lieutenant colonels—Majors H. M. Estes, T. G. M. Oliphant, G. C. Lawson. To be majors—Capt. S. Bacon, S. L. Kiser. To be captains—1st Lieuts. E. M. Hoover, L. J. Whitlock, A. L. Warren.

## INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. G. A. Wieser to colonel (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918, and to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty with 3d Regiment of Inf. Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 20, 1918: To be lieutenant colonel—Major A. C. Gillem, jr. To be majors—Capt. S. E. Howard, J. W. Barker, T. H. Cawthorne. To be captain—1st Lieut. G. Wolf.

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918: To be captains—1st Lieuts. A. Marxuach, E. Martinez, F. Pieraldi. Lieut. Col. H. Glade, Inf., to colonel, Inf. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918, and assigned to 45th Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.

## Appointments, Chemical Warfare Service.

Appointments of officers in C.W.S. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918: To be lieutenant colonel—Major C. Almy, jr. To be majors—Capt. L. E. Cover, T. J. Dee, R. T. Smith, S. D. Warner and T. L. Wheeler.

## APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED BY GENERAL PERSHING.

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by C.G. A.E.F., Corps of Engineers, confirmed: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. F. A. Molitor. To be lieutenant colonels—Majors C. DuBois, R. A. Johnson and W. Finnell. To be major—Capt. S. Roberts. To be captains—1st Lieuts. B. A. Ross, G. M. Henderson, J. V. Johnston, L. J. Lathrop, G. S. Darling, C. Lee, E. G. Hummel, R. H. Allen and W. Michener. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. L. R. Betsai, C. A. Cusick, H. A. Langslow, O. W. Lanzendorf, J. E. Geiger, V. Friedrichs, F. Burkett, W. P. Gwathmey, G. R. Blackburn, F. M. Butler, A. Stert and L. H. Thien. To be second lieutenants—Master Engrs. (S.G.) R. E. Price and (J.G.) J. H. Flynn, Regimental Supply Sergt. R. W. Jones, 1st Sergt. A. R. Heiman, Corp. A. Dysart, Pts. F. L. Webb and B. W. Illge.

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by C.G. A.E.F., Corps of Engineers, confirmed: To be major—Capt. W. H. Bissell. To be captains—1st Lieuts. B. S. Snowden, N. D. Lindsley, H. R. Peckham and H. C. Thomas. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. E. F. Preece, T. W. Ryan, jr., T. J. Crocker, E. J. Riordan, A. B. Randall and F. J. O'Brien. To be second lieutenant—Master Engr. (J.G.) A. R. Sletor.

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by C.G. A.E.F., Corps of Engineers, confirmed: To be captains—1st Lieuts. E. A. Kane and E. H. Wisewell, jr. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. M. L. Neinken and J. A. McIsaac.

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by C.G. A.E.F., Corps of Engineers, confirmed: To be captain—1st Lieut. D. T. Jerzman. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. E. W. Luster.

## S.O. 264-O, NOV. 11, 1918, WAR DEPT.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. C. Richard (colonel, M.C.), is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S. Army, only.

Brig. Gen. C. I. Martin is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S. Army, only upon his arrival in U.S. Officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U.S. Army, only: Brig. Gen. N. F. McClure, R. H. Noble, J. A. Shipton, G. G. Heiner, F. S. Polts, G. W. Gathrell.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. M. S. Tabor, A.G.D., is Washington for duty.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Lieut. Col. E. Gunner, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps and will remain on present duties until further orders. Major John B. Chaffey, Q.M.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., as officer in charge of construction of extension.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

The retirement of Col. C. Richard, M.C., from active service on Nov. 10, 1918, is announced. Capt. J. M. McCall, M.C., to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty.

Capt. W. W. Lewis, M.C., to West Baden, Ind., General Hospital No. 33, for duty.

## DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of Dental Corps, officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., to Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., Camp Mills, for duty: 1st Lieuts. J. W. Sipple, F. H. Stockfield, P. W. Stone. First Lieut. P. M. Gayle, D.C., about Nov. 15, to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty.

## SANITARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. G. W. Putnam, San. Corps, to Greenville, S.C., for duty.

## ENGINEERS.

Officers, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Majors W. B. Roche to 601st Engrs.; E. B. Wilhelm, jr., to 602d Engrs.; C. T. Cheney to 603d Engrs.; W. H. Lilly to 604th Engrs.; J. W. Swenson to 605th Engrs. Second Lieut. E. F. Spangler, Engrs., from assignment to 21st Engrs. and to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty.

## Appointments, Engineers.

Capt. A. M. Cornell, 46th Inf., to captain, Engrs. (emer.), July 5, 1918. He is assigned to 209th Engrs., Camp Sheridan, Ala.

Major H. L. McMillan, Engrs., to major, San. C. (emer.), Dec. 11, 1918; to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

## Appointments, Ordnance Department.

Major T. Darlington, M.O., to major, O.D. (emer.), April 11, 1917; to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance, 451 Pennsylvania Ave., for duty.

## INFANTRY.

54TH—First Lieut. M. S. Read, 54th Inf., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty as bayonet instructor.

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Brockman, Inf., will proceed to Washington and report to the Director, War Plans Division, for instruction.

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. S. A. Wolf, retired, from duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., to home and from further active duty.

Major C. T. Greene, retired, to home and from further active duty.

## DETAILS TO GENERAL STAFF.

Officers detailed as members of General Staff Corps (emer.): Col. B. B. Hyer, Inf.; Lieut. Col. A. F. Dannemiller, Inf.; Lieut. Col. L. Brown, jr., Cav.; Majors C. Blumel, S. B. Buckner and M. G. Paris, Inf.

## MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Governors Island, N.Y., as instructors in the Training School for Commissioned Band Leaders: Capt. W. B. Bell, 7th Battn. Inf., and S. B. Blackford, 8th Battn. Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Pecker, 16th Battn. Inf., and W. L. Salisbury, 13th Battn. Inf.

## S.O. 266, NOV. 18, 1918, WAR DEPT.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Col. C. O. Thomas, jr., Q.M.C., report in person to Chief of Staff for duty with Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division. Major M. J. Shelton, Q.M.C., to New York, N.Y., to port storage officer for duty.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. from duty at Camp Custer, Mich., to Boston, Mass., for duty: Capt. J. B. Clark, H. G. Hunsberger, M. A.

Jones, T. Lucast and H. A. Mount, 1st Lieuts. V. G. Black, A. M. Crandall, H. D. Eaton, C. W. Longenecker, O. F. McCarty, J. M. Macum and C. A. Orr.

Major J. S. Kahn, M.C., to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty.

Officers of M.C. to Camp Logan, Texas, for duty with Ambulance Co. No. 57: First Lieuts. A. E. Bryant, P. W. Gustites, K. J. Scott, L. O. Scully and E. R. Tomlin.

## DENTAL CORPS.

Major W. A. Squires, D.C., to Camp Sheridan, Ala., 9th Division, as division dental surgeon.

Capt. W. E. Mathison, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. First Lieut. V. L. Shepard, D.C., to Roland Park, Md., General Hospital No. 7, for duty.

Officers of D.C. to Lakewood, N.J., General Hospital No. 9, for duty: First Lieuts. P. M. Dampf and O. H. Hester.

## VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. H. D. Martien, V.C., to Spartanburg, S.C., as camp veterinarian.

## SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. A. J. Decker, San. C., to Admiral, Md., as camp sanitary engineer.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. M. Dow, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, for duty.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. A. T. Clifton, S.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty at Signal Corps cantonment.

Major G. W. Wadsworth, S.C., to Washington, Director of Military Aeronautics, for duty.

Second Lieut. E. M. Conwell, S.C., to Camp Cody, N.M., for duty with 622d Field Signal Battalion. Resignation of Major E. H. Bowie, S.C., is accepted Nov. 30, 1918.

## AIR SERVICE.

Resignation of Col. P. L. Spalding, Air Ser. (Production), is accepted.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

9TH—Officers attached to 9th F.A. Brigade relieved from present attachment and assigned as indicated: Second Lieuts. R. M. Allen and H. E. Ahl, 25th F.A.; W. F. Abshire, C. V. Ahl, J. J. Abadie and R. E. Acres, 26th F.A.; J. P. Agerton, 27th F.A.; F. P. Abraham, F. C. Aikens, J. H. Aldred, S. W. Adolfsen and T. F. Ackers, 9th Ammunition Train.

## FIELD ARTILLERY—UNASSIGNED.

Col. W. Potter, F.A., from assignment to 72d F.A. and to West Point, Ky., for duty.

Major J. Imbrie and Capt. W. E. Boughton, F.A., from assignment to Field Artillery Brigade Firing Center and are assigned to 27th F.A.

Capt. K. Hodges, F.A., unassigned, is assigned to the headquarters 24th F.A. Brigade and to join.

## COAST ARTILLERY.

Major D. M. Ashbridge, C.A.C., to Chief of Staff for duty with Military Intelligence Division.

Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Hancock, N.J., and join 61st Art. C.A.C.: 2d Lieuts. F. T. Bourne, D. E. Breckenridge, C. E. Brutus.

Officers will join 31st Art. C.A.C.: Major K. B. Norton; Chaplain S. L. Ahern; 1st Lieut. W. H. Warren; 2d Lieuts. J. Grimsaw, jr., P. B. Heatt, C. C. Heesen, K. McClintock. Major H. Haw, J.M.C., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., for duty in connection with test pack-water carrier.

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. A. H. Lideen, Inf., assigned to 13th Inf. at Camp Mills, N.Y.

Second Lieut. C. A. Smith, Inf., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty with 151st Depot Brigade.

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. A. C. Macomb, retired, to command of Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., from Oct. 18, 1918.

## MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Col. A. P. S. Hyde, unassigned, is assigned to Field Art. replacements, Camp Taylor, Ky.

## CIRCULAR 1, OCT. 1, 1918, WAR DEPT.

## Issue of Numbered Circulars of Limited Application.

1. Commencing with this number, there will be issued by the War Department a series of numbered circulars containing information or instructions that are administrative in nature, but not so general in application as to be permanent in duration as to warrant publication in general orders or bulletins.

2. The circulars will be mimeographed in a form that will permit filing in the binder, together with extracts of general orders and bulletins.

3. In some instances the matter contained in the circulars may be of such application as to require wide distribution; in which cases the words "To be printed" will appear on the first page of the mimeograph copy, and the printed copies will be distributed by the War Department.

4. In general, mimeograph copies of the circulars will be furnished to (a) department commanders, (b) chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, (c) commanders of camps not under the jurisdiction of department commanders or of chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, (d) commanders of ports of embarkation, (e) commanders of other places exempted from jurisdiction of department commanders and chiefs of bureaus of the War Department. Files of circulars, therefore, will be complete only in the offices indicated by (a), (b), (c) and (d).

5. When the mimeograph copy does not indicate that the circular is to be printed, and the circular contains instructions or information that shall reach the subordinate of commanders indicated in Par. 4, such commanders will reproduce the circular in mimeograph form and distribute it to those concerned under their control. In order, however, that materials may be conserved, mimeographed reproduction under this paragraph will be limited to what is actually necessary.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 89, OCT. 2, 1918, WAR DEPT.

## School of Fire.

I.—All of the activities of the Army now at Fort Sill, Okla., are placed under the School of Fire for Field Artillery and as such are exempt from the control of the department commander, as provided in Par. 191, Army Regulations, in all that pertains to administration, supply, instructions, training, and discipline.

## G.O. Amended.

II.—Sec. I, G.O. 82, War D., 1918, is amended as follows: (1) In the eighth line of Par. 1 change the date "May 28" to read "May 20."

(2) In subparagraph b, Par. 1, strike out the words in parentheses reading "regular officers affected being detailed and not transferred."

## Issue of Motor Trucks, Etc.

III.—Until further instructions no motor trucks, automobiles, or motor vehicles, such as light repair wagons, ambulances, motorcycles, or such special equipment as machine-shop trucks, gasoline and water-tank trucks, field lighting trucks, wireless trucks, photographic trucks, trailers, or motor vehicles of any kind especially designed for overseas use, which have been standardized by the Motor Vehicle Board or had become standard for overseas use previous to the creation of this board, shall be issued for use of the War Department in the United States if such issue conflicts with or is detrimental to overseas requirements and shipments.

The above restriction will not apply to the procurement or issue within the United States of such motor vehicles or motor-driven equipment absolutely necessary for Motor Transport Corps training purposes.

## Private Mounts.

IV.—Par. 8, Sec. VIII, G.O. 85, War D., 1918, as amended by Sec. II, G.O. 83, War D., 1918, is further amended to read as follows:

8. The authorized private mounts of mounted officers ordered for duty overseas or to Alaska may be shipped at public expense to the nearest permanent remount depot or other place, as may be designated by the officer concerned; provided, in

the latter case, that the distance involved is no greater than the distance to the nearest permanent remount depot. If shipped to a remount depot, the mounts may also be maintained at public expense. However, if shipped to a place where the mounts are entirely separated from military jurisdiction, they will not be maintained at the expense of the Government.

The authorized private mounts of mounted officers stationed within the United States may also be foraged at public expense at remount depots or at posts where such horses may be kept, but the cost of any shipment involved in such cases must be borne by the owners of the mounts. All mounts referred to herein must be up to the standard prescribed in Par. 223, 1918 Supplement to the Compilation of General Orders, Circulars, and Bulletins of the War Department.

V.—Sec. V, G.O. 1, War D., 1918, is rescinded and instructions are substituted therefor. These forbid all persons in the military service to utter or publish any true or false report likely to be of use to the enemy, or any criticism of persons in the Government service to the detriment of any department of the Government or to the successful prosecution of the war.

## G.O. 90, OCT. 5, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Enlisted personnel of machine gun organizations will not be required to be trained in use of rifles unless armed therewith.

II.—Sec. VI, G.O. 13, War D., 1918, as amended by Sec. V, G.O. 85, War D., 1918, is further amended by substituting \$2.25 for \$1.50.

## Camp Exchange.

III.—Par. 7, Sec. III, G.O. 169, War D., 1917, is amended to read as follows:

7. The net profits of the camp exchange shall be distributed as dividends as follows: To the division or camp headquarters fund, 10 per cent.; to each brigade headquarters fund, 2½ per cent.; and the remainder of any dividend declared to be distributed pro rata in organizations in the camp on the basis of their authorized strengths. In case there is a camp headquarters as well as a division headquarters at any camp or cantonment 4 per cent. shall be allotted to camp headquarters and 6 per cent. to division headquarters.

IV.—Amends Par. 1 of Sec. II, G.O. 81, War D., 1917, relating to the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1919.

## Troops for a Slave Legion.

V.—Issues regulations to govern in raising troops for a Slave Legion, to be composed of Jugo-Slavs, Czechoslovaks, and Ruthenians (Ukrainians), as provided for in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, approved July 9, 1918.

## G.O. 91, OCT. 8, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Announces that the unexecuted part of the sentence of the G.C.M. in the case of an officer who served abroad is remitted.

II.—Sec. VII, G.O. 27, War D., 1918, is rescinded and new instructions are substituted establishing uniformity of procedure in requisitioning and commandeering property.

III.—Sec. IV, G.O. 144, War D., 1917, is rescinded and new instructions are substituted relating to the votes of soldiers.

## Automatic Firearms.

IV.—1. Hereafter all automatic firearms in use in the U.S. Army which fire a rifle cartridge will be known collectively as "Automatic Guns"—this to distinguish this class of weapons from automatic pistols, automatic shotguns, and automatic cannon of small caliber.

2. Automatic guns are divided into five general classes, as follows:

Self-loading rifles, automatic rifles, machine rifles, aircraft machine guns, and machine guns.

3. Self-loading rifles are automatic guns which are or may be used to replace the magazine rifle as the individual weapon of the Infantry soldier. No weapon of this type has yet been adopted or issued in our service.

4. Automatic rifles are automatic guns of such light weight and of such construction that habitually they are, or may be, fired from the hip or shoulder in much the same manner as the magazine rifle.

Types of automatic rifles are the Browning (light), Chauchat, Hotchkiss (light), and Berthier (with light barrel).

5. Machine rifles are automatic guns of an intermediate class between the automatic rifle and the machine gun. The cooling system of the machine rifle usually is more effective than that of the automatic rifle, and hence the machine rifle is capable of maintaining a sustained fire of longer duration than the automatic rifle. Its cooling system is not of great enough efficiency, however, to permit of long sustained fire at rates of 150 or more shots per minute without an undue increase in dispersion. The weight of the machine rifle, or its construction, or both, usually are such that habitually it cannot be, or is not, used as a hand arm as is the automatic rifle.

Types of machine rifles are the Lewis, Colt, Benet-Mercier, Berthier (with special radiator), and Hotchkiss (heavy).

6. Aircraft machine guns are automatic guns especially designated for mounting and use on aircraft.

Types of aircraft machine guns are the Browning (aircraft), Martin (aircraft), Lewis (aircraft), and Vickers (aircraft).

7. Machine guns are water-cooled automatic guns which, because of the efficiency of their cooling systems and the stability of their mounts, are capable of accurate and long-sustained fire at rates of 150 or more shots per minute, and this without any increase in dispersion that would endanger friendly troops over whose heads their fire may be directed.

Types of machine guns are the Browning (heavy), Vickers, and Maxim.

## Motor Vehicles to be Registered.

V.—Directs that every motor vehicle now in use or hereafter furnished for use by the Army in the United States, irrespective of staff, corps, or branch of the service to which assigned and for whatever purpose, will be registered. The system of registering, marking and classifying is prescribed.

## ARMY G.C.M.'S.

Capt. Henric O. Gahn, 156th Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. held at Camp Beauregard, La., June 15, of having converted to his own use money belonging to eleven enlisted men. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for two years, which was confirmed by the President. (G.C.M.O. No. 200.)

Lieut. Leonard G. Cox, 8th M.G. Battn., 3d Div., N.A., at Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 2, was convicted of being absent without leave from Camp Merritt, N.J., from Feb. 26 to March 5, and of having deserted from the same camp on March 4. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for ten years. President Wilson confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 202—1918.)

Lieut. Arthur M. Baker, 15th Field Signal Battn., was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Beauregard, La., on May 28 of having fraudulently misappropriated money belonging to men of his battalion and with having failed to pay debts owing to enlisted men. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which the President confirmed. (G.C.M.O. 186.)

Lieut. Charles W. Gilbert, 33th Inf., was brought before a G.C.M. at Camp Custer, Mich., on June 18, charged with violating the 95th A.W. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President disapproved this and ordered him restored to duty. (G.C.M.O. No. 181.)

Lieut. Charles F. Mayer, Inf. Reserve Corps (315th Cav.), was convicted by a G.C.M. held at Fort D. A. Russell on June 4 of having made untruthful statements to his superior officers. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, which was approved by the President. (G.C.M.O. No. 204.)

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

## GEN. P. C. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Lieut. Col. H. Gibbins, Cav., detailed a member of G.S.C. (emer.). (Nov. 2, War D.)

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. O. P. Townley to Seattle, Wash., and assume command of the North Pacific Coast Artillery District. (Nov. 7, War D.)

The retirement of Brig. Gen. A. P. Blockson from active service on Nov. 7, 1918, is announced. (Nov. 7, War D.)



## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## MAJOR GEN. P. O. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. W. T. Johnston, A.G., from detail in The A.G.D. and to detail as a member of the G.S.C. and to duty as Chief of Staff, Southern Dept. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Col. J. F. Wade, A.G., is relieved from detail in A.G. Dept. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. J. E. Noyes, A.G.D., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., as personnel adjutant, Coast Defenses of Pensacola. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Capt. C. C. Walton, Jr., A.G.D., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., as personnel adjutant. (Nov. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. H. Horney, A.G.D., to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty as adjutant, Coast Defenses of New Orleans. (Nov. 9, War D.)

## Appointments, Adjutant General's Department.

Appointments in A.G.D. (emer.), with date of rank as indicated: To be major—Capt. A. W. Robertson, Oct. 21, 1918. To be captain—Capt. O. G. Iden, Aug. 24, 1918. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in A.G.D. (emer.), Oct. 15, 1918: To be majors—Majors H. L. Finley, F. W. Ferree. They will report in person to The A.G. of Army for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Major G. W. B. Hicks, Q.M.C., to lieut. col. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Major R. Mattheis, A.G.D., to lieut. col. (emer.), Nov. 1, 1918. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Appointments in A.G.D. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. J. H. Leeming, W. B. Prophet. (Oct. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. C. L. Morgan, A.G.D., to captain, A.G.D. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Capt. E. W. Suddarth to major, A.G.D. (emer.), Nov. 2, 1918. (Nov. 7, War D.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Officers detailed in I.G.D. (emer.): Majors E. M. Owen, U.S.A.; E. N. Glass, Cav.; D. D. Byars and N. C. Shiverick, Inf. They will proceed to Washington. (Nov. 9, War D.)

## Appointments, Inspector General's Department.

Lieut. Col. C. McLaughlin, Inf., to colonel, I.G.D. (emer.), Oct. 28, 1918. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. V. Morris (Cav.), I.G.D., to colonel, Cav. (emer.), Nov. 5, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. M. Parker, I.G.D. (Cav.), to colonel, Cav. (emer.), Nov. 5, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.

Major W. M. Connor, Jr., J.A., from Philippine Dept. to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

## Appointments, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. W. O. Gilbert, J.A.G.D., to colonel, J.A.G.D. (emer.), Nov. 7, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Appointments in J.A.G.D. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors R. S. Huidekoper, W. B. Pistole, E. R. Keedy, C. C. Tucker, R. W. Millar. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in J.A.G.D. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. B. A. Read, W. S. Weeks. (Oct. 30, War D.)

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Col. E. R. Thompson, Q.M.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as zone supply officer, Philadelphia. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major W. J. Lindenberg, Q.M.C., to duty at Portland, Ore. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Capt. D. E. Pendleton, Q.M.C., to Picon, Little Rock, Ark., picnic aid plant, for duty. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Capt. J. A. Manza, Q.M.C., to duty as officer in charge of construction work at Del Rio, Texas. (Oct. 31, War D.)

## Appointments, Quartermaster Corps.

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), with date of rank as indicated: To be lieutenant colonel—Major H. L. Arnold, Oct. 25, 1918. To be majors—Capt. B. B. Boon, M. W. Neustadt, Oct. 25, 1918; J. E. Cushing, Oct. 24, 1918; L. W. Pratt, Lieut. H. Palmer, Oct. 25, 1918. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918: To be majors—Capt. A. Collier, C. R. Richmond, J. A. King. To be captains—First Lieuts. E. Manke, C. R. Morgan, J. U. H. Barker, D. R. Brosnan. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. F. D. Quimet, A. A. Lucey, H. P. Higgins, T. F. Gormley, T. D. Chatham, A. Moore, O. Kram, J. R. Boyle, G. Stewart, C. S. Boyd. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), Nov. 1, 1918: To be lieutenant colonel—Major G. A. Johnson, Nov. 1. To be majors—Capt. E. E. Whiting, I. C. Brower, J. C. Donald, H. O. Fernau, H. A. Kluegel, R. E. Scott, F. W. Weale. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 28, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors J. H. Adams, H. P. Hill. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. G. M. McConnell, S. H. Wolfe, K. P. Williams. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), with rank as indicated: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors J. H. Bigley, Nov. 6, 1918; E. J. Seale, J. C. Whitaker, C. S. Timmons, Nov. 5, 1918. To be captains—First Lieuts. O. I. Strickland, W. S. Hammons, B. B. Hale, A. J. Willner, Nov. 6, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major W. J. Pardee, retired, to lieut. col. (emer.), Nov. 6, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Appointments in Q.M.C. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918: To be major—Capt. J. A. G. Badoff. (Oct. 28, War D.)

## DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. R. L. Grace, D.C., to North Charleston, S.C., port terminal, for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. L. D. Elliot, D.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston, for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., for duty: First Lieuts. M. J. Danlos, W. H. Kent, T. E. LaFayette, Jr., E. D. Lowry, T. Wilson. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan, for duty: First Lieuts. S. J. Draper, G. B. Fee, G. M. Funne, O. J. Healy, C. M. Ruchti, A. W. Thornness, H. C. Williams. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., for duty: First Lieuts. W. H. Andrew, E. R. L. Berger, V. Z. Brown, R. R. Glen, G. H. Johnson, O. H. Lawrence, W. M. Nippold, P. L. Scofield, C. E. Templeton, R. A. Thon, R. L. Watson. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, for duty: First Lieuts. H. O. Apt, O. Bailey, N. L. Beesemeyer, V. H. Brown, A. A. Campbell, V. W. Chatterton, P. D. Fridt, A. L. Gindrup, D. E. Ihde, A. L. Morse, F. F. Petty, H. M. Sarkisian, E. M. Silverberg, H. W. Sorensen, H. A. Whipple, C. M. Williams. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Aniston, Ala., Camp McClellan, for duty: First Lieuts. F. M. Cummings, J. Kroschel, F. W. Nisson, B. Paswell, I. Peckham, M. Polatschek, E. W. Smith, W. J. Smith, J. J. Weikman, C. Wilner, D. B. Wilson, E. L. Wilson, H. B. Wright. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Deming, N.M., Camp Cody, for duty: First Lieuts. J. H. Abbott, A. H. Ellis, G. H. Hansen, S. H. Rogers, H. B. Talmeh, J. L. Uhl, E. A. Wohlgemuth. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, for duty: First Lieuts. G. W. Busch, J. A. Drogkamp, E. G. Flatley, H. N. Huff, G. Jernegan, J. L. Labarre, B. O. Myhre, G. W. Nelson. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. assigned with Air Service Division and to Vancouver, Wash., for duty: First Lieuts. A. B. Brussa, F. G. Canine, F. P. Dennis, P. E. Ellsworth, G. W. Fitzgerald, W. E. Haslehurst, H. P. King, B. S. Loring, H. W. Minton, O. A. Pollard, J. H. Shana, D. H. Sharpless, R. I. Witty. (Nov. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. I. E. Downey, D.C., to Columbus, Ohio, for duty. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty: First Lieuts. A. W. Bauman, F. Bracewell, H. E. Duwe, H. G. Etteldorf, F. J. Hosper, J. H. Humphrey, H. G. Johnston, G. H. Lankelma, S. A. Mathews, R. P. McDonald, C. Nichols, L. O'Donnell, H. B. Pinneo, E. A. Rubin, F. P. Schuck, J. E. Scott, S. U. Sleichter, J. H. Sowers and E. E. Stevens. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, for duty: First Lieuts. P. B. Abie, S. E. Crawford, P. O. Dunham, C. F. Elisea, W. C. Epling, R. M. Farrell, I. R. Hardy, A. L. Heiden, J. I. Lawson, J. A. McDonald, A. O. Robinson, H. P. Smiley, G. F. Tenison and E. H. Wyman. (Oct. 30, War D.)

## Appointments, Dental Corps.

Appointments in D.C. (emer.), Nov. 4, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. R. M. McCallis, W. F. Neuhoff, W. J. Allison, W. R. Chickener, L. Van Orden, P. F. Bliss. (Nov. 7, War D.)

## VETERINARY CORPS.

## Appointments, Veterinary Corps.

Appointments in V.C. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be majors—Capt. L. R. Trompeter, A. R. Kincaid. (Oct. 28, War D.)

## SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. E. A. Beck, San. C., to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Capt. H. A. Richmond, San. C., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. D. Hatfield, San. C., to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., in command of Sanitary Squad No. 127. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. J. Kennedy, San. C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, Base Hospital No. 2, for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

## Appointments, Sanitary Corps.

Major H. R. Hayes, San. C., to lieut. col. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Appointments in San. C. (emer.), Nov. 6, 1918: To be major—Capt. G. E. Arps. To be captains—First Lieuts. W. G. D. Morrison, H. B. Cummings, J. C. De Voss, L. D. Pedrick and J. K. Norton. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. J. T. Child. (Nov. 8, War D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Major J. W. Davidge, O.D., to Chief of Staff for duty in the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Major H. Unwin, O.D., to Cincinnati, Ohio, 208 East 6th St., for duty. (Nov. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. G. P. Montgomery, O.D., take station at Sheffield, Ala., Nitrate Plant No. 1, for duty. (Nov. 7, War D.)

## Appointments, Ordnance Department.

Appointments in O.D. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors H. H. Lehman, J. W. Prentiss. To be majors—Capt. P. S. Sheldon, C. S. Shaw. (Nov. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. E. J. Ellis, O.D., to captain, O.D. (emer.), Oct. 18, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Capt. H. W. Miller, O.D., to major, O.D. (emer.), Oct. 19, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, S.C.

Lieut. Col. L. J. Myratt, S.C., to Camp John Wise, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. A. Covington, S.C., is relieved from detail in that corps. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Major J. P. Lucas, S.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. L. Donnell, S.C., to Camp Cody, N.M., for duty with 622d Signal Battalion. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. M. P. Dikewich, S.C., is detailed as assistant to military attaché, Archangel, Russia. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Capt. W. T. Peyton, S.C., to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty at Franklin Cantonment. (Nov. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. C. F. Mason, S.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

## Appointments, Signal Corps.

Major J. P. Lucas, S.C., to lieut. col. (emer.), Oct. 30, 1918. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Appointments in S.C. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918: To be majors—Capt. E. A. Olsen, J. R. Whitehead. To be captains—First Lieut. W. W. Truitt. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. V. C. Bartlett, J. MacD. Thompson. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Capt. C. Kinsley, S.C., to major, S.C. (emer.), Oct. 28, 1918. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Appointments in S.C. (emer.), Nov. 2, 1918: To be major—Capt. E. E. Towles. To be captains—First Lieuts. E. R. Crum, T. Kinsane, W. M. Wright, Jr., W. J. M. Hutchins. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. O. G. Morgan, A. W. Higgins, F. E. Eldredge. (Nov. 8, War D.)

## AIR SERVICE.

## J. D. RYAN, 2D ASST. SEC. OF WAR, DIRECTOR.

Lieut. Col. I. A. Rader, A.S. (Aero.), to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, take station and assume command. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Major C. P. Dorland, A.S. (Aero.), to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. G. Higbie, A.S. (Aero.), to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (Nov. 8, War D.)

## Appointments, Air Service.

Major B. Q. Jones, A.S. (captain, F.A.), to lieut. col. (emer.), (emer.), Nov. 4, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in Air Ser. (Aeronautics) (emer.), Oct. 28, 1918: To be majors—Capt. R. V. W. Negley, R. W. Schroeder. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in Air Ser. (Aeronautics) (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. H. P. Mills, J. E. F. Byrnes, W. H. Battles, E. L. Williams, Jr., H. E. Watson, W. P. Jacob. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in A.S. (Aero.), (emer.), Nov. 2, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. A. L. Clark, W. J. Dunn, Jr., E. L. Fernsten. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in A.S. (Production), (emer.), Nov. 6, 1918: To be major—Capt. H. B. Oakleaf. To be captain—First Lieut. C. E. Sullivan. (Nov. 8, War D.)

## CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. J. Donovan, A.S., will join 9th Trench Mortar Battalion at Jackson Barracks, La. (Nov. 9, War D.)

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

Col. J. Bugge, U.S.A., to be commandant of cadets at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y. (Nov. 7, War D.)

## CAVALEY.

8TH—Officers from duty at Fort Hill, Okla., to Marfa, Texas, for assignment to 8th Cav.: 1st Lieuts. W. J. Cleveland, 44th F.A.; J. McO. McKee, 45th F.A.; G. M. Denny, 64th F.A. (Nov. 8, War D.)

11TH—1st Lieut. P. C. Febiger, 11th Cav., to Tank Corps, Raleigh, N.C., Camp Polk, for duty. (Nov. 8, War D.)

## CAVALEY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. H. N. Munro, Cav., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for assignment to 160th Depot Brigade. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Major P. Gordon, Cav., to duty with Motor Transport Corps, Washington. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Capt. M. R. Monsarrat, Cav., from Hawaiian Dept. to United States for duty with 4th Cav. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. G. B. Grace, Cav., to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, and report in person to Brig. Gen. J. D. L. Hartman for duty as aid on his staff. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Officers of Cavalry to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Stanley, Texas, for duty, with a view to their assignment to 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th and 320th Cavalry Regiments when those regiments are authorized: Col. J. E. Gaujot, G. W. Biegler, F. W. Glover; Lieut. Col. L. Forrester, R. J. Reaney; Majors A. Boone, R. E. Cummins, A. D. Newman. (Nov. 8, War D.)

## Appointments, Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Pearson, Cav., to colonel, Cav. (emer.), Nov. 5, 1918. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Lieut. Col. T. M. Coughlan, Cav., to col. (emer.), Nov. 7, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major A. W. Holderness, Cav., to grade of lieut. col. (emer.), Oct. 30, 1918. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Cav. (emer.), Oct. 28, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. J. B. Seaton, M. V. Turner, F. S. Sauer, J. V. Shufeldt, H. E. Bralley. (Oct. 30, War D.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

## MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Capt. W. O. Heever, F.A., to C.O., Fort Hill, Okla., for duty with 47th F.A. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major F. Dean, F.A., to West Point, Ky., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. M. Murray to West Point, Ky.; Lieut. Col. A. C. Sandeford to Camp Jackson, S.C.; 2d Lieut. R. M. Gray assigned to 10th F.A., Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., and will join; 2d Lieut. H. C. Steinert to Brigade Headquarters, 24th Field Brigade, West Point, Ky. (Nov. 8, War D.)

## Appointments, Field Artillery.

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Nov. 4, 1918: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. H. E. Marr. To be lieutenant colonel—Major H. Hulen. To be captain—First Lieut. T. E. Buecher. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. C. P. Townsley, Jr. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918: To be captains—1st Lieuts. O. L. Brown, G. J. Owen, L. B. West, G. Smith. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Major F. M. Curlee, F.A., to lieut. col. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918, and to 26th F.A., Camp McClellan, Ala. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. J. Ahern, F.A., to colonel, F.A. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Nov. 2, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. R. W. Hocker and J. L. Handy. They are assigned to 14th F.A., Fort Hill, Okla. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), with dates of rank as indicated: To be captains—Capt. H. Albers, Jr., L. Andrus, E. H. Farabert, W. G. Clausen and E. G. Glets, all Inf., from May 24, 1918. To be first lieutenant—First Lieut. W. A. DeWitt, Inf., Dec. 31, 1917. They are assigned to 13th Ammunition Train, Camp Lewis, Wash. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Nov. 2, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. A. Mac Leish, W. Evans, J. N. Seward and J. J. Turner. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Nov. 1, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. J. Cunningham and J. P. Palmer. They are assigned to 11th Amm. Train, Camp Meade, Md. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Capt. W. M. Montgomery, F.A., to major, F.A. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 2, 1918, in F.A. (emer.), Aug. 1, 1918: To be major—Capt. H. R. Heath. To be captains—First Lieuts. C. J. Jennings and J. E. Dulin. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major B. H. Dibles, F.A., to lieut. col. (emer.), Nov. 4, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major A. V. Arnold, F.A., to lieut. col. (emer.), Nov. 4, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major P. Hayes (F.A.), to lieut. col. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY.

## MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A. to Fort Scriven, Ga., and join 26th Art. C.A.C.: Capt. D. E. Murphy and J. R. Townsend, 5d Lieuts. J. L. Betts, E. H. Fritzsche, W. W. Judd and A. J. Kornder. (Nov. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. L. M. Hanna, C.A., to Fort Hancock, N.J., and join 27th Anti-Aircraft Battery. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Officers of C.A. to duty as follows: Col. L. T. Waldron to San Francisco; Lieut. Col. E. L. Kelly to Fort Scriven, Ga., and join 26th Art. C.A.C.; Major W. A. Stuart will join 44th Artillery Brigade, Fort Monroe, Va. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers of C.A. to Camp Eustis, Va., and join 34th Art. C.A.C., at that post: Capt. W. F. Lafrenz, C. J. Smith, R. Quinby, H. C. White, J. B. McCurley and G. R. Butz, 3d Lieuts. M. Jacobs, P. R. Genzmer, J. W. Ogden, H. H. Wilson, A. P. Hornor, C. J. Rash, C. M. Tuck, W. H. Boyd, E. F. Boyle and R. H. Hoyt. (Nov. 8, War D.)



Capt. F. B. Haynes, jr., Inf., is transferred to Infantry, unassigned. (Nov. 8, War D.)

#### Appointments, Infantry.

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. S. Maginnis, G. W. Edgington, R. H. Durkee, W. E. Murchie, W. S. Maulsby, A. W. Chaisell, J. R. Black, E. T. Bassett, A. F. Ewell, A. H. Allen, E. W. Butler, A. A. Meras, A. T. Knight, J. R. LaVigne, S. G. Eaton, M. Patterson, H. Schierloh, E. E. Wheeler, H. M. Halls, H. B. Havelly, L. W. Johnson, O. W. Savage, N. S. Oliver, P. O. Lefell and R. W. Mibura. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Major E. P. Pierson, Inf., to lieutenant col. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918. (Oct. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. J. J. Creighton, O.A., to first lieut., Inf. (emer.), from May 10, 1918, and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with 162d Depot Brigade. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Major G. W. O. Whitting, Inf., to lieutenant col. (emer.) from Oct. 25, 1918. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 8, 1918: To be captain—1st Lieut. A. E. Harzsell. To be first lieutenants—2d Lieuts. J. R. Childs, E. M. Freeman, F. E. King, W. E. Quinby, C. J. Mangan, A. J. Delaney. (Nov. 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 502, S.O. 189, War Dept., Aug. 13, 1918, announcing the appointment of officers in Inf. is amended to show the date of rank from July 25, 1918: To be majors—Capt. S. G. Wilder, H. C. Earnshaw. To be captains—First Lieuts. M. E. Hurlburt, W. E. Lewis, C. E. Dunn, B. G. Daney, J. T. Bell, A. Swift, B. H. Leuburger, J. P. Gammon, C. C. Benz, L. J. Maloney, J. B. Brainerd, Jr., W. L. Weston, C. C. Babcock, R. P. Boardman, E. W. Miner, F. G. Halstead, G. A. Hunt, J. A. Kinsella, C. H. Whitcomb, W. E. K. Mitchell, J. H. Shenkel, W. E. Gregory. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Nov. 5, 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. E. Caton, O. L. Jole, E. W. Ritter, Inf. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Capt. R. H. Betken, Inf., to major, Inf. (emer.), Nov. 2, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Nov. 7, 1918: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. W. A. Carleton. To be lieutenant colonels—Majors P. R. Manchester, J. A. Storck. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Nov. 6, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors N. O. Shiverick, H. H. Frisvold. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Major R. P. Hartle, Inf., to lieutenant col. (emer.) Nov. 4, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Nov. 7, 1918: To be majors—Capt. D. A. Hanes, P. H. Daniels, G. B. Hoyle. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf. (emer.), from Oct. 30, 1918: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. M. K. Taubee. To be lieutenant col.—Major J. Nadal. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Nov. 7, 1918: To be lieut. cols.—Major P. M. Smith, J. W. Hanson, and proceed to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 154th Depot Brigade. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Major J. Pullman, Inf., to lieutenant col. (emer.), Oct. 30, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

1918, to Camp Travis, Texas, 18th Div., for duty. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. R. Dillingham, Inf., to colonel (emer.), from Nov. 5, 1918. He will remain on present assignment. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Major C. M. Everitt, Inf., to lieutenant col. (emer.), Nov. 6, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Major S. A. Gibson, Inf., to grade lieutenant col. (emer.), Nov. 6, 1918, to Camp Cody, N.Mex., for duty with 97th Div. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. P. J. Hennessey, Inf., to colonel in Inf. (emer.), from Nov. 4, 1918, and to Camp Bowie, Texas, to duty with 100th Div. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Capt. C. Zirwes, Inf., to major, Inf. (emer.), Oct. 30, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 27, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. L. T. McIntyre, J. G. Murray, W. C. Dudley, W. H. Hebert, Jr. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 3, 1918, in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 1, 1918: To be majors—Capt. G. Weiland, T. E. Parkhill, W. F. Townsend, O. W. Garman, and to Camp Pike, Ark., duty with 162d Depot Brigade. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 3, 1918, in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 1, 1918: First lieuts. to be captains—C. S. Watson, D. U. Van Metre, L. A. Sherburn, C. F. Swankland, O. A. Russell, H. R. Prescott, H. W. Odle, B. A. Norworthy, T. B. Munson, I. Mallette, F. W. Miller, T. E. Miller, E. L. Moore, T. W. Metcalfe, A. Lowe, G. E. Lindberg, E. A. Jensen, G. Julien, E. G. Holden, O. F. Helbig, R. S. Geiger, F. P. Grimm, R. L. Fulton, J. B. Cain, M. E. Bigelow, O. B. Beelman, B. A. Anderson. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 2, 1918, in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 1, 1918: To be captains—1st Lieuts. W. D. Tobin, N. L. Soderholm, J. Mann, F. W. Hatterscheidt, H. G. Hubbard, E. E. Gillesby, C. C. Boyson, L. V. Ausman. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 2, 1918, in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 1, 1918: To be majors—Capt. R. B. Pike, A. C. Jensen, C. L. Brewster. They will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas., duty with 16th Depot Brigade. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. M. Norton, Inf., to colonel, from Nov. 7, 1918, and to Camp Cody, N.Mex., 97th Div., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Promotion of P.S., date of rank as indicated: To be captains, with date of rank from Nov. 1, 1918: First Lieuts. W. Dent, V. Lim. To be first lieuts., with date of rank from Nov. 1, 1918—2d Lieuts. R. Kuhl, W. Flory. (Nov. 8, War D.)

#### ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Capt. R. M. Anderson, Army Service Corps, to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty with Army Service Corps troops. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### TANK CORPS.

Second Lieut. H. J. Budge, Tank Corps, to Gettysburg, Pa., for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. W. Dent, P.S., to captain, Tank Corps (emer.), for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

#### CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Total casualties in the American Expeditionary Force in France up to Nov. 14 were given out as follows:

Killed in action, 13,064; lost at sea, 625; died of wounds, 5,206; died of accident and other causes, 1,454; died of

from Oct. 31, 1918, to Gettysburg, Pa., for duty. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. C. Pinkerton, Tank Corps, to Raleigh, N.C., Camp Folk, for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. O. A. Williams, retired, from further active duty to home. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. R. Abercrombie, retired, to Ancon, C.Z., Panama Canal Dept., for duty. (Oct. 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. N. Barney, retired, to Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major J. E. Bloom, retired, to duty as C.O. Students' Army Training Corps unit, Cornell Medical College, New York, N.Y., in addition to present duties. (Nov. 9, War D.)

The advancement to colonel on retired list from July 9, 1918, of Lieut. Col. M. Nichols, retired, is announced. (Nov. 9, War D.)

The advancement to colonel on the retired list from July 9, 1918, of Lieut. Col. E. B. Savage, retired, is announced. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Appointments announced by GENERAL PERSHING.

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by C.G. American Expeditionary Forces, C. of E., are confirmed: To be lieut. cols.: Majors F. E. Drake, A. E. Peirce. To be majors—Capt. B. Moore, P. K. Fletcher. To be captains—First Lieuts. L. A. Pick, W. A. Sterling, R. W. Mitchell, F. A. Fort, D. O. McClure, V. H. Braunig, A. R. Bridge. To be first lieuts.—2d Lieuts. W. H. Haddiger, L. O. Coleman, W. D. Jackson, M. B. Voorhes, R. L. Sommerville, L. H. Alline, C. E. Schnell, N. E. Emmons, R. E. Goss. To be 2d lieuts.—Battln. Sergt. Major W. Moore, 1st Sergt. J. J. Scudellari. (Oct. 30, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major H. R. Hayes to lieutenant col. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty: Capt. S. Eberle, 2d Lieut. G. M. Bates, 1st Lieut. R. D. Sandell, 2d Lieuts. C. B. Gardner, R. A. Slater, H. W. Huking. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. J. F. Dulles to major (emer.), Nov. 7, 1918. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers to duty at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.: Major J. Crabbe, Capt. B. E. Anderson, M. S. Creusers, J. H. Ferris, I. A. Jones, J. E. Kilpatrick, W. R. Martin, G. T. Newhall, H. B. Springer, 1st Lieuts. J. E. Burgoyne, K. M. Castle, L. Koebel, F. E. Pittman, E. J. Powers, J. H. Vertrees, W. T. White. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major L. Eidenour, 58th M.G.B. to Camp Hancock, Ga., to duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty in connection with establishing of proposed trench artillery school: Major C. W. Elliott, Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Buell, Coast Art. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 410-413.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of Nov. 9-15, inclusive, were as follows:

#### KILLED IN ACTION.

##### Lieutenant Colonels.

Parker, Henry W., Inf., U.S.A., Brooklyn.

Smith, Fred E., Inf., U.S.A., Washington.

##### Majors.

Anderson, Thomas B., Lathrop, Pa.

Cook, Fred A., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Davis, Murray, Kansas City, Mo.

Kreutz, Joseph G., Tacoma, Wash.

Miller, Oscar F., Los Angeles, Cal.

Putnam, Israel, Washington.

Street, John A., Brooklyn.

Street, John P., New Haven, Conn.

Wright, Benjamin F., Bryan, Texas.

##### Captains.

Arnold, Orville L., Sparta, Wis.

Barlow, Francis A., Douglas, Wash.

Battery, Louis L., Augusta, Ga.

Chapman, Henry H., Patchogue, N.Y.

Conrad, Robert Y., Winchester, Va.

Dale, Edgar H., Coffeyville, Kas.

Dixon, Ben F., Gastonia, N.C.

Duncan, Joseph G., Cayuga, Pa.

Foster, Hamilton K., New Rochelle, N.Y.

Kanady, James C., Dexter, Mo.

Murphy, Jeremiah E., Bridgeport, Conn.

Nicol, Francher, New York city.

Peters, Herbert N., Sabinal, Texas.

Reed, Stephen J. H., Schenectady, N.Y.

Reilly, Charles G., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rupp, David, Wayne, Pa.

Sercomb, Albert A., Chicago.

Skinner, Alexander E., Philadelphia.

Smith, Clarence F., Los Angeles, Cal.

Solemann, Clarence J., St. Louis, Mo.

Sweeney, Joseph S., Baltimore, Md.

##### Lieutenants.

Abel, Louis R., Lebanon, Conn.

Adams, Samuel T., Caldwell, Idaho.

Arnold, Charles E., Bryan, Ohio.

Bazan, Theodore B., Moberly, Mo.

Brown, Arthur S., Abilene, Texas.

Carlisle, Paris R., Milford, Del.

Carr, Joseph A., Auburn, N.Y.

Champion, Cloyd B., Appleton City, Mo.

Church, Eric V., Lake Odessa, Mich.

Claxton, James H., Montezuma, Ga.

Cockran, Robert J., Camilla, Ga.

Cosgrove, John D., St. Louis, Mo.

Dickinson, Clement P., Clinton, Mo.

Fitzharris, Joseph C., Philadelphia.

Foot, Henry A., New York city.

Fox, John H., Philadelphia.

Fox, Mervin R., Detroit, Mich.

Fraser, W. E., Baltimore, Md.

Gardner, Alfred W., New York city.

Garrett, Claud S., Laurens, S.C.

Gottler, Harold E., Chicago.

Goldsmith, Carl, Atlanta, Ga.

Hanlin, William F., Arlington, R.I.

Hanly, William J., Oakland, Cal.

Hetherington, Seth C., Philadelphia.

Holcombe, Leroy E., Washington.

Herr, Leslie W., London, Eng.

Howard, Herbert W., Chicago.

Huntmann, Charles F., Mount Rainier, Md.

Jackson, Franklin J., New York city.

James, Thomas J., Ferguson, N.C.

Johnston, Joseph H., Chapel Hill, N.C.

Kearney, Paul T., Lowell, Mass.

Keller, Daniel S., Rosemont, Pa.

Kirk, Andrew T., Conway Springs, Kas.

Lamer, Archibald W., Afton, N.O.

Long, John A., Grangeville, Idaho.

Lyman, John B., Alexandria, Bay, N.Y.

McGuire, William L., Manakin, Va.

McDonald, Donald M., Holbrook, Neb.

Martin, Leon, Berkeley, Cal.

Morgan, Frederick H., Elgin, Ill.

Moody, Farley W., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Neubauer, William O., Lynchburg, Va.

Noble, Elmer J., Wallace, Idaho.

O'Flaherty, Coleman E., Mitchell, S.D.

Parsons, Joseph H., Erie, Pa.

Patterson, Francis B., Philadelphia.

Pierce, William O., Twin Falls, Idaho.

Prussell, Oliver W., Shoberg, Wis.

Ransom, John O., Charlotte, N.C.

Reeves, Charles B., Plymouth, Ind.

Reynolds, Frank M., E. Orange, N.J.

Rogers, Lewis P., Winnetka, Iowa.

#### Rose, Philip L., New York city.

Roth, Irving, Ossining, N.Y.

Seamon, Alexander R., El Paso, Texas.

Sheehan, William A., Washington.

Simes, Frank L., Rochester, N.Y.

Simpson, Albert B., Waverly Hall, Ga.

Smith, Paul D., Banning, Cal.

Starr, Truman A., Seattle, Wash.

Talley, Allen W., New York city.

Tidball, Zan L., North Tonawanda, N.Y.

Tracy, Francis M., Washington.

Trestrail, Frederick J., Jersey City, N.J.

Van Dusen, Philadelphia.

Warschauer, Edward, New York city.

Watters, William J. H., Ellicott City, Md.

Welch, John J., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Wood, Franklin, Chicago.

Wunderlich, Albert G., Landsdowne, Pa.

#### DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

##### Captains.

Abercrombie, Charles H., Portland, Ore.

Albertson, Webster S., Vancouver, Wash.

Freeman, Clarence P., St. Davids, Pa.

McCook, Francis R., Youngstown, Ohio.

Pond, Harry E., Toledo, Ohio.

Ryman, Herbert D., Mount Pulaski, Ill.

##### Lieutenants.

Bensley, Tom R., Redsville, Ga.

Bebout, James J., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bentley, Harry B., Elmira, N.Y.

Brophy, James G., Chicago.

Crittenden, Charles G., Thomasville, Ga.

Eckel, William H., Knoxville, Tenn.

Goss, Paul L., Cincinnati.

Halliday, Tom D., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Hall, Gordon R., Chicago.

Hargott, Earlston L., Frederick, Md.

Holliday, Harry A., Traverse City, Mich.

Little, Walter M., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Montgomery, Frank T., Wausau, Wis.

Morrison, Clyde T., Timpson, Texas.

Nixon, James G., Cleveland, Ohio.

Schnelle, Clarence W., St. Louis, Mo.

Taylor, Hall A., Wyoming, Ohio.

Weaver, Thomas J., Wapakoneta, Ohio.

#### DIED OF DISEASE.

##### Captains.

Glascok, Alfred, Washington.

Hagar, Luther A., Plattsburg, N.Y.

Pryor, John P., El Paso, Texas.

##### Lieutenants.

Adams, Henry C., Abbeville, Ala.

Alamo, Joseph W. D., Denver, Colo.

Burkhalter, Francis M., Nashville, Ga.

Coleman, Robert, Saranac Lake, N.Y.



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**PRESS CENSORSHIP ENDED.**

George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public  
Information, made the following announcement on Nov.  
14: "It has been agreed that there is no further neces-  
sity for the operation of the volunteer censorship, under  
which the press has guarded from the enemy the mili-  
tary policies, plans and troop movements of the United  
States. The agreement may be considered as no longer  
binding, and the card carrying the requests of Govern-  
ment is herewith cancelled. The Secretary of War and  
the Secretary of the Navy, and all others concerned with  
the direction of America's war efforts, join in sincere  
acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude owing to the  
press of the United States for the honorable discharge  
of a high responsibility. Without force of law, and  
under no larger compulsion than their own patriotism,  
the overwhelming majority of newspapers have given un-  
flinching obedience to every desire of Government in all  
matters of military secrecy, carrying through success-  
fully a tremendous experience in honor and trust." This  
ruling of the Creel-Bureau does not affect in any way  
the prohibition that Army and Navy officers may not  
discuss military and naval affairs, nor will reporters be  
allowed to board returning troop transports, according  
to a decision made by Secretary Baker on Nov. 14.  
When Secretary Daniels was asked on the same day  
whether newspaper men could not interview Navy offi-  
cers and quote them on matters connected with the win-

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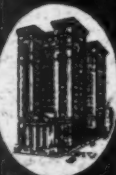
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ning of the war, he said he did not think such permis-  
sion should be given for the present.

**TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS AND ORDERS.**

A circular dealing with the termination of contracts  
and orders in the public interest has been issued by  
Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Director of  
Purchase, Storage and Traffic. The circular outlines the  
procedure to be followed by the various supply bureaus  
of the Army in this connection.

**FEEDING THE CONQUERED ENEMY.**

President Wilson has made it plain that no matter  
what treatment this country might have expected to re-  
ceive had the result of the war been reversed, it is not  
his intention that starvation shall be added to the bur-  
dens of the conquered Germans if the resources of this  
nation can prevent it. To this end he has already dis-  
patched Herbert C. Hoover to make a survey of the food  
situation in Europe and has sent with him Col. J. W.  
McIntosh, Chief of the Division of Army Subsistence.  
Colonel McIntosh, who it is not generally known en-  
tered the military service by way of the Bureau of  
Supplies and Accounts of the Navy at the beginning of  
the war, succeeded Col. W. R. Grove in the Subsistence  
Division when it was located in the Quartermaster  
Corps, now the Purchase and Storage Division under  
the General Staff. At no time under the administration  
of the office has there been a shortage of food or a lack  
of its variety for the U.S. Army on either side the  
Atlantic. The surmise is that Colonel McIntosh will  
be engaged in co-ordinating the feeding of the troops of  
the United States and the Allies with the maintenance  
of the inhabitants of Germany and Austria.

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**THE ARMY AND THE ARMISTICE.**

*Mr. Baker on Departmental Plans.*

As a consequence of the signing of the armistice be-  
tween the Allies and the United States and Germany  
on Nov. 11 there was an immediate upspringing of in-  
terest in every detail of the future of the Army, with  
the result that before nightfall on that day Secretary  
Baker had issued an order suspending further calls un-  
der the Selective Service Act, while on the following  
day he caused an order to be issued, details of which  
are given below, as to the suspension of the issue of  
officers' commissions. Mr. Baker also stated on Nov.  
12 that every phase of demobilization of the Army was  
being carefully studied by War Department agencies,  
but that no plans had been finally formulated.

Secretary of War Baker was asked four specific ques-  
tions on Nov. 12, to which he gave the answers quoted:  
In reply to a question as to what size Army will be  
kept in the field, and for how long, the Secretary said:  
"The question is being studied abroad as to how large  
an Army should be retained there and for how long,  
and the subject is being studied on this side as to how  
many people we ought to keep in the camps here."

With regard to the curtailing of production, etc., Mr.  
Baker replied: "We have been working out projects  
authorized but not started, and stopping those, and gen-  
erally cutting down the fringe of the program, but not  
attacking things in real operation."

Relative to the policy to be pursued with the Stu-  
dents' Army Training Corps, he said: "The study is  
being made by two sets of people and when they are  
completed the results will be laid before me and I will  
settle the question. Dr. Mann and Dean Snyder on the  
one hand, and the General Staff Operations Section on  
the other, are studying the question with this thought  
in mind: That the thing to do is to free the colleges as  
speedily as possible to get back into their normal ac-  
ademic pursuits, without at the same time disorganizing  
them by a sudden stoppage of the special work they are  
doing for the Government, leaving them without means  
to get back into their normal relations."

As to the demobilization of the Army, Mr. Baker  
said: "When you ultimately take up the question of  
demobilization you have to consider all sides of the  
matter. The order in which the men ought to be de-  
mobilized, other things being equal, is that the men who  
have been in longest should be the first to go out, but  
we also have to consider the industrial needs and the  
opportunity for employment, and fit these principles  
together and make them work."

In answer to a question as to the status of the Army  
after the war the Secretary said: "Undoubtedly com-  
prehensive legislation will be necessary, in view of the  
fact that the legislation as it now stands terminates all  
terms of enlistment at a fixed period after the declara-  
tion of peace, and it will be necessary to have Con-  
gressional legislation to determine the permanent Mil-  
itary Establishment. The department has at present,  
however, no intention to present its views on that sub-  
ject."

Secretary Baker also said: "Cargo shipments will,  
of course, continue. Our Army being in France, it is of  
course necessary for us to maintain it, and cargo ship-  
ments will go on without cessation of any sort. Troops  
which are now loading to be sent to Europe are largely  
medical personnel and troops of that sort."

**Army Reorganization Plans.**

It can be authoritatively stated that while plans for  
the reorganization of the Army are being formulated in  
the General Staff, it will be at the earliest two weeks be-  
fore even tentative plans will be ready to be laid before  
Secretary Baker. The suddenness of the termination of  
hostilities has necessitated the completion or amendment  
of the War Department program as it stood on Nov. 11,  
hence what time members of the General Staff have been  
able to devote to the requirements of the future has been  
given to conferences. Consequently orders for the de-  
mobilization are still well in the indefinite future, and  
they will depend, in a measure, on the completion of the  
reorganization plans. Secretary Baker is hopeful that  
about Dec. 1 he will be able to lay a complete program  
before Congress. General Pershing's staff is expected to  
work out the plans to meet the situation overseas, and  
when these are received and co-ordinated with the pro-  
posals for the United States and its possessions, the size  
of the Army for which it will be necessary to provide  
will soon be arrived at and the General Staff's recom-  
mendations based upon the result.

Indicative of the intention of the War Department is  
its discouragement of resignations from the Army by  
officers, both line and staff, to retain for the present, at  
least, men who have shown themselves well qualified for  
the Service. Future plans are expected to include the  
present Army Reserve Officers' Corps. Demobilization



of the thousands of officers who received temporary commissions will, it is said, take place at the earliest possible date, for the War Department attitude is that these patriotic men should not be retained against their will.

#### Proposed Demobilization Scheme.

According to the Associated Press, "the military authorities have had under consideration for some time the subject of demobilization of the Army, but the plan which will be used has not yet been officially approved. Breaking up of the American Expeditionary Force will begin in France if this plan is adopted. The program entails the gradual breaking up of the large military units into segments governed solely by the location of the home of the individual soldiers. The United States will be divided into districts, each of which is to be fed by one or more Atlantic ports from Galveston to Bangor. Commanding officers of divisions will be instructed to detach, for instance, men from the "first demobilization district," which might include men from Maine and Massachusetts, and entrain them for a specified French port, where adequate shipping will be waiting. These vessels will proceed directly to the ports selected for the first district, and, disembarking their passengers, will return on a routine schedule to meet the next detachment of soldiers for that territory."

#### Aviation First in Demobilization.

It is evident that, with the cessation of hostilities on Nov. 11, Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force lost no time in filing a long stop order. It is learned in Washington that on Monday this came over the cable with surprising promptness, and in effect it called for an immediate abandonment of the aviation program, advising the annulment of shipments of planes and parts immediately and that no more men for this service be embarked. Other department schedules were also affected by this order, but none to the extent of the aviation enterprises. The cable from abroad came as a surprise, although it had been assumed that some changes would follow in due course at the end of fighting on the western front. It had the effect of throwing the several bureaus concerned into a condition bordering on consternation, for the tremendous amount of material delivered ready for shipment will have to be cared for without delay, and from this arises the serious problem of storage space for this valuable mass, including airplanes and balloons, engines and other mechanical appliances, repairs, machine shop equipment, and the numerous minor trappings of aircraft production. Everything coming to a full stop meant a considerable jar because of the momentum under which production had been maintained.

#### Emergency Commissions Halted by Armistice.

Secretary of War Baker issued an order to Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The Adjutant General, on Nov. 12, to suspend the issuing of "emergency" commissions in the Army from Nov. 9. About 300 commissions have been issued daily during the last several weeks. On the developments of the near future depends the policy to be pursued with respect to the Central Officers' Training Schools. One important point in that direction has been settled, however, in the complete abandonment of the Officers' Training School at Camp Fremont, Cal., where it was proposed to train 20,000 officers for various branches of the military service. The opening of that camp had been set for Dec. 1. Camps unaffected are Leo (Va.), Gordon (Ga.), Pike (Ark.), MacArthur (Tex.) and Grant (Ill.), for infantry training; Zachary Taylor (Ky.), for Field Artillery; Fort Monroe (Va.), for coast artillery; Hancock (Ga.), for machine gun; and the Jacksonville, Fla., camp for Quartermaster Corps officers. The military authorities will decide without delay whether the courses at these camps will be shortened or other details curtailed.

#### Draft Calls Suspended.

The Secretary of War made the following announcement on Nov. 11: "I have suspended further calls under the draft and inductions and there will be for the present no additional men brought in under the draft and to the extent that we can we will turn back those who have been entrained and have not yet reached training camps."

The War Department authorized the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General on Nov. 11: "Pending developments in the situation which arises because of the fact that Germany has signed an armistice providing for the cessation of hostilities, the President directs that all general and voluntary special calls now outstanding for the induction and mobilization of registrants of whatever color or physical qualifications for the Army be and the same are hereby cancelled. Pending further instructions no more inductions shall be made into the Army, nor entrainment permitted or undertaken, under such calls. The President further directs that all registrants who are already inducted into the Army under these calls, but who have not been actually entrained for a mobilization camp, shall be and that they are hereby discharged from the Army. Nothing in this shall be construed as affecting any call or competent order for induction into the Navy or Marine Corps. All such inductions and entrainments will proceed as ordered. All registrants whose induction orders are cancelled or who are discharged by this order shall revert to the status existing at the time of the issuing of the original induction order, including a resumption of their order and serial number. Nothing therein contained shall operate to relieve from the consequence of his acts any registrant affected by these orders who has

heretofore become a delinquent or deserter. The purpose of this telegram is merely to cancel outstanding calls and stop the entrainment thereunder of men for the Army. All registrants released from induction under the provisions of this telegram are liable for immediate call in the usual manner at any time. The orderly processes of classification, physical examination and other activities of the Selective Draft will not be affected by or interrupted as the result of this telegram."

#### Government Construction Slows Down.

At a meeting attended by the Secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the Shipping Board, and the Secretary of War, on the morning of Nov. 11 it was decided, in view of the signature of the armistice, to issue immediate directions to cut out all Sunday work and overtime in Government construction, and in Government-owned or controlled plants and plants producing war supplies. The readjustment of the labor and industry of the country, which has been occupied in war work, will be undertaken in conference with the Department of Labor and the War Industries Board, with a view to bringing about the readjustment with the least dislocation of labor and the greatest facility possible to be afforded for the re-establishment of industry. It is clear that there is work enough in the United States for all the labor in the country. Many Government activities, like the shipbuilding industry, will continue uninterruptedly; others will be gradually readjusted. Meantime, those who are employed by the Government or working on the production of Government supplies, should continue at their occupations.

#### THE NAVY AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

##### Will Keep Up the United States Navy.

In official Navy circles in Washington there is but one interpretation placed on the statement made by Secretary Daniels on Nov. 12 that it is his desire to keep the Navy's building program moving forward so rapidly that there will be no doubt of the ability of the United States to furnish its full quota of naval power. This is taken to mean that whatever effect the armistice may have on any other establishment, the U.S. Navy will be increased both in men and in ships. The present personnel of 600,000 will undoubtedly be maintained for at least the next year, consequently the men who enrolled in the Naval Reserve will not see their release for some time to come. In departmental sources of information there is a general feeling that the Navy's part in the war, magnificent as it has been during the last nineteen months of hostilities, has by no means ended and that our Navy will play an important part in solving the problems of the period immediately following the cessation of the fighting on the western front. The Navy, it is expected, will bring the Army back from foreign soil, and this will mean the need of a great flotilla for at least nine months, if demobilization should proceed at a record pace. The concentration of energy on the capital ship program, now that the immediate necessity for producing anti-submarine flotillas is past, will also require the full services of the Navy, while it is regarded as most likely that the greater share of sea police work will for some months be assumed by the United States. All this, in connection with the estimates sent to Congress by Secretary Daniels of the requirements for the fiscal year of 1920, hearings on which will begin on Nov. 19, gives a comprehensive idea of the work ahead of the Navy and shows that there is hardly the slightest basis for even a conjecture that the Navy is to realize a let-down now or in the immediate future. The 1919 Naval Appropriation Act carried \$1,607,468,000, much of which has been expended, and the projects contained in that estimate were of the most substantial. Aside from abandoning the coast patrol complement and the release to their owners of the converted yachts and motor craft, there is little that can now be cut away in the interests of economy. Add to this the three-year building program announced by Secretary Daniels—ten super-dreadnoughts, six battle cruisers and 140 smaller vessels at a cost of \$600,000,000—and one can gain a very comprehensive idea of why the Navy will be going forward at a speed that will take no heed of the abandonment of projects in other governmental departments.

#### Shipping Board Program Goes On.

That the signing of the armistice by Germany would not affect the Government's plans for merchant shipbuilding was the formal statement of Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, on Nov. 12. He added: "Our tonnage output so far has consisted too largely of small vessels, because we had to take anything we could get to meet the necessity. But seventy-five per cent. of the tonnage has been in vessels of over 7,000 tons. Now we shall turn to the larger cargo carriers of ten to fourteen thousand tons, they being the most economical, cost compared with capacity. The ruling principle of our shipbuilding from now on will be economy. Following the big carriers will come the large passenger ships which must sooner or later be constructed if we are to compete with the shipping of other nations."

#### Explosives Production Curtailed.

Immediately following the news of the signing of the armistice, Secretary of the Navy Daniels ordered work on the new naval explosives plant in Wisconsin stopped. He also announced that the projected naval nitrate

plant at Indian Head, Md., the cost of which was estimated at \$9,000,000, had been abandoned.

#### To Carry Out Naval Terms of Armistice.

Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, U.S.N., has been appointed American member of the naval commission to arrange for the execution of the naval terms of the German armistice. Admiral Robison arrived in Paris on Nov. 11 from the United States, and on receipt of his appointment left two days later for London to take up his duties. Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., has been appointed American representative to see to the carrying out of the naval terms of the Austrian armistice. He was at Pola, the great naval base in the Adriatic, on Nov. 14, and has telegraphed Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, that the execution of the naval terms of the armistice are proceeding satisfactorily. The United States has two cruisers, a destroyer and thirty-six submarine chasers in the Upper Adriatic, at or near Pola, under command of Captain Bullard. Admiral Benson ordered the U.S.S. Birmingham to proceed from Gibraltar to Pola and also the collier Leonidas, thirty-six submarine chasers and a destroyer to proceed from Corfu to Pola. These vessels arrived by Nov. 14, giving the United States a considerable representation in ships and men. Submarine chasers have been directed to proceed along the Dalmatian coast, visiting Durazzo, Scutari and other points on the coast, so that the American flag may be seen by the inhabitants.

#### Navy Will Return College Students.

Secretary Daniels announced on Nov. 14 that men who left college to enter the naval service and who now desire to resume their college courses, will be permitted to resign from the Service. Such men, Mr. Daniels said, should make application to their commanding officers. In response to specific questions as to the future of the yachts and small craft comprising a part of the coast patrol fleet, Mr. Daniels said: "No orders have yet been issued to the naval district commanders. It is quite possible they are permitting the boys to come in from time to time. The whole question of the disposition of small craft taken into the Service for the period of the war is now under consideration. About 100 yachts and other craft are in the Service at one dollar a year. These will be turned back as quickly as possible in first class condition. Until the situation clears there will be no letting down in the Navy."

#### NAVY BUREAU OF ORDNANCE RECORD.

The Navy Bureau of Ordnance's accomplishments in gun production for the war are a source of pardonable pride to its official personnel. Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau, realizing from the first that he would not be required to produce more guns of heavy caliber than the Washington gun plant could turn out with its existing facilities, turned his chief efforts to supplying pieces of small caliber. To get the required number of guns of this smaller type it was necessary for him to set up many new gun factories. To accomplish this quickly he arranged with concerns manufacturing machinery and appliances to convert them into Navy gun-making plants. The Navy enlisted the whole-souled co-operation of these efficient American manufacturers and how well the joint undertaking was carried out is evidenced in the statement that of 350 guns of the lighter type the Navy is receiving each month these co-operating concerns are producing 720. At the entrance of the nation into the war the Navy had 350 vessels; now it carries in its register 2,750, all of which had to be provided with guns. Most of these pieces were of the lighter type, 3-inch and 4-inch quick firers, the latter one of the most effective guns designed for use at sea. All the guns needed to arm merchantmen and transports—and many of these were of heavy caliber—have been provided in record time by the Navy Bureau of Ordnance. In addition it has supplied guns to France, England, Italy and Russia, besides putting at the disposal of the Army 256 guns of calibers ranging from fourteen inches down to three-inches. This number does not include the five 14-inch naval guns mounted on armored cars that helped to make the taking of Sedan the final glorious achievement of the American Army. The bureau has also developed mounts for all its guns and it evolved a caterpillar mount for the naval 7-inch guns—too heavy for use on merchantmen and transports—which no other ordnance shop had been successful in designing. The bureau has been able to accomplish all this in addition to turning out depth bombs for use in warfare on submarines, mines in enormous numbers, shell and explosive without delay, truly a record which will be recorded in departmental history as a glorious and important contribution to winning the war.

#### HAMPTON ROADS WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT.

The sum of \$3,600,000 will be spent in the development of the water supply at Hampton Roads, Va. Authorization has been given to the Construction Division to handle the work. The expense on the four projects included in the development is divided between the War Department and the Navy Department. The Navy will pay the entire cost of the Portsmouth Water Development. Its share of the Big Bethel project is \$300; for the Harwood's Mill project its share is \$710,000; and for the additions to the Pumping Station at Newport News, Va., it will contribute \$30,000. These plans were announced before the signing of the armistice.



## THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

## Pensions for Indian War Survivors.

Senator Sheppard on Oct. 21 introduced a bill (S. 4998) amending one introduced Oct. 17 by Senator Smoot (S. 4995) to amend the Act of 1891 granting pensions to survivors of certain of the Indian wars. The object of the amendments is to enable the Commissioners of Pensions to include certain beneficiaries excluded under the terms of the act. The amendments provide that where there is no record of regular enlistment or of muster in or out of the United States service the Commissioner may use as satisfactory evidence of such service the muster rolls on file in the several State archives, Congressional documents, records compiled under State authority and accepted as a basis for State appropriations to Indian war survivors, or affidavit or other evidence establishing such service. The government is now paying pensions to sixty-seven of the companies enrolled from the State of Utah, and there are nineteen companies which, owing to some irregularities in the returns of muster rolls, are not receiving the pensions. The survivors are few in number and it is with a view to giving pensions to the survivors of these companies that this legislation has been introduced. Utah has appropriated \$50,000 a year for several years for pensions for these survivors, and while the State recognizes the men of all the companies as beneficiaries, the Commissioner of Pensions cannot recognize them until this or similar legislation is enacted.

## Hearings on Naval Appropriations.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will begin hearings on Nov. 19 on the Naval Appropriation bill, providing appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. The various bureau heads of the Navy Department have been advised that hearings will begin on that date. Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will be the first officer to appear before the committee, according to the present plan.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5022, Mr. Trammell.—To authorize and grant to all officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps one month's furlough on full pay prior to being discharged from the service.

H.R. 13121, Mr. Sloan.—To transfer the administration of Article III, the compensation for death or disability, division of the War Risk Insurance Act, to the Pension Bureau.

H.R. 13126, Mr. Smith of Idaho.—That entries upon the public land initiated by persons who subsequently entered the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the war with Germany and lost their life during such service shall be patented upon proof of death to the next of kin without regard to residence or cultivation if a homestead entry or reclamation if a desert entry.

H.R. 13127, Mr. Sloan.—That hereafter the widow of an officer or an enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the military forces of the United States on the Mexican border after the outbreak of the European war and before the declaration of the present war by the United States shall be granted a pension of \$25 per month, and the same allowances shall be granted helpless children under the age of sixteen of such widow and officer or enlisted man as is accorded War with Spain widows.

## PERIOD FOR WAR CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES.

The period set by Congress for the termination of Government control of transportation and other industries essential to the carrying on of war was called to attention by Senator Martin, Democratic leader, in a prepared summary given out on Nov. 13. The expansion of fighting forces ends with the proclamation of peace, Senator Martin pointed out, and the collateral agencies are limited, as follows:

Control of railroads, twenty-one months. Control of telegraph and telephone lines, during the war. Food and fuel control, when state of war ended and proclaimed.

Espionage act, end of the war. War Trade Board and export control, end of the war. War finance corporation, six months after the war, with further time for liquidating. Capital issues committee, six months after the war.

Reorganization of government bureaus under the Overman law, six months after the war. Alien property custodian, end of the war, with extension of time for certain duties.

Government operation of ships, five years after the war. Aircraft board, six months after the war.

Agricultural stimulation, end of the present emergency. Housing construction, end of the war, except for shipbuilders. Labor employment, during the present emergency. Minerals stimulation, as soon as possible after proclamation of peace.

Senator Martin also pointed out that appropriations and men and personnel for aircraft were limited to "the present emergency" and that authority of the President under the emergency shipping fund created June 15, 1917, ends six months after the proclamation of peace.

## ARMY SALVAGE DIVISION WORK.

The clothing and shoe repair plants, laundries, cleaning and pressing plants conducted by the Army in camps and cantonments throughout the country are now going at full stride, according to the report of the Salvage Division for the month of September. During that month there were repaired a total of 1,776,247 articles of wearing apparel. Included in this total were: 520,861 pairs of shoes; 93,131 hats; 125,829 overcoats; 169,066 coats; 370,648 pairs of breeches; 164,844 flannel shirts; 76,918 undershirts; 80,993 pairs of drawers; 17,564 pairs of stockings; 22,268 pairs of leggings; 56,391 blankets; 4,289 sweaters and 71,565 other articles. There were also 63,630 coats repaired and 17,676 tent and canvas repairs during the month. In the dry cleaning and pressing shops there were cleaned and pressed 628,374 articles of wearing apparel. The laundries during that month handled a total of 6,008,845 pieces and 460,082 bundles, which brought a revenue of \$40,801.70. Included in this laundry total were: 933,498 pieces and 454,343 bundles for officers and enlisted men; 1,939,556 pieces for base hospitals; 2,106,959 pieces for reclamation work and 973,864 other pieces.

Waste materials collected during the month reached a large figure. The report shows that there were collected: 8,677,047 pounds of iron; 541,646 pounds of old metal (aluminum, brass, copper, lead and zinc);

335,073 pounds of rubber; 1,153,545 pounds of cotton rags; 527,043 pounds of woolen rags; 140,172 pounds of rope; 2,775,763 pounds of paper; 1,329,688 bags; 494,498 pounds of burlap; 195,505 pounds of leather; 360,474 pounds of bottles and jars; 189,969 barrels and boxes; 15,073 pounds of horse and mule hair; 1,832,820 feet of lumber, and 154,562 pounds of miscellaneous waste. These waste materials were either sold or turned over to various Army organizations, the sales bringing a revenue of \$106,772.05 during the month. The sales of manure brought a total of \$31,650.77 and the sales of garbage and miscellaneous waste brought \$1,361.94, making a total of \$109,784.76 for the waste materials sold during the month. Reports from eighteen camps, fields and proving grounds show 2,593 acres of gardens producing fruits, vegetables and hay.

## CHANGES IN ARMY INSIGNIA.

Orders relative to changes in insignia have been issued by the War Department as follows:

Provost Marshal General's Department.—For the American Expeditionary Force military police the facing and hat cord will be of yellow piped with green. The officers' insignia will be "P.M." in silver enclosed in a bronze wreath; and for the enlisted men a button with the letters "P.M."

Students' Army Training Corps.—The addition to Special Regulations No. 41, Paragraph 49, reads: "Members of this corps will wear the uniform of enlisted men of the Infantry, except that the hat cord will be olive drab in color and the collar ornament on the left side will be a convex button one inch in diameter with a raised rim surrounding the Torch of Liberty (from the Statue of Liberty) and the letters 'S.A.T.C.'"

Transportation Corps.—The new insignia adopted for the United States Transportation Corps, A.E.F., is a flanged car wheel on a rail, winged, enclosed in a circle. It is of bronze. The hat cord is of scarlet piped with green.

The Chemical Warfare Service has a new insignia. It consists of a salamander, that legendary monster that was supposed to have been invulnerable to fire, mounted above a pair of gas shells. You can tell they are gas shells, because they are longer than shrapnel shells, says the Stars and Stripes of Oct. 25. The insignia has been approved by G.H.Q. of the American Expeditionary Force, and is now awaiting endorsement by the War Department. It is to supersede one adopted a few months ago which shows two crossed chemical retorts that looked to the uninitiated like the irons of golf sticks and were reminiscent of ancient pottery and clay pipes. The newspaper says that officers thought crossed retorts were not sufficiently warlike. After the chemistry end of their work they have to do with the mechanics of making shells, with the business of making deadly things to throw at the Germans. "They wanted an insignia that had something fierce about it—and now they've got it," the Stars and Stripes concludes.

## CHANGES IN NAVY STAFF INSIGNIA.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has directed certain changes in the uniform of staff officers of the Navy as contemplated in a recent general order. The new order provides for distinguishing devices which are intended to be distinctively naval and at the same time it maintains the insignia now used to identify the several staff corps. Heretofore staff officers wore corps devices generally well understood and recognized within the Service; but by the public at large the officers were not all identified as a part of the Navy. The fowl anchor generally recognized as the distinguishing Navy device was not worn by staff officers.

Under the changes provided for, the devices for staff officers will hereafter consist of the present Navy fowl anchor surcharged with the present corps device in miniature; and, in place of the corps colors worn with the gold stripes, there will be a small corps device placed above the stripes. Just as Secretary Daniels's general order regarding titles in August made the titles for line and staff officers alike and the uniform for Regulars and Reserves alike, the present order will further remove the distinctions in uniforms mentioned above as well as provide for the same caps for all.

The order, which is effective Nov. 12, 1918, and compulsory twelve months later, is as follows:

Visors of service caps for staff commanders and above to be the same as for line officers of corresponding rank (as is already the case with the full-dress hat). The necessary distinguishing corps device on blue service coat, on epaulettes and on shoulder marks of staff officers of flag rank to be a silver fowl anchor with present corps device, appropriately reduced, surcharged in gold (as is already the case with the Coast Guard and the Navy Nurse Corps); a smaller corps device of present design in gold to be placed above outer edge of upper gold stripe on sleeves and shoulder marks to indicate corps (as the gold star already indicates the line)—cloth stripes to be dispensed with.

The staff corps devices and the line officer's anchor on which they will be superimposed to form the new staff insignia are described in Navy Uniform Regulations as follows. Pages 40-41, Paragraphs 118-125, inclusive, describing embroidered corps devices on epaulettes reads:

118. *Line officers*.—A silver fowl anchor, 1½ inches long over all, width from tip to tip 1 inch, stock 15-16 inch long; mounted with the crown pointing outward, on the middle line of the epaulet strap, 1 inch clear between the device and the epaulet button.

119. *Medical officers*.—A silver acorn leaf embroidered upon a gold spread oak leaf, stem to tip 1½ inches, width 1 inch, mounted as above, with the stem outward, axis parallel to epaulet strap.

120. *Pay officers*.—A silver oak sprig of three leaves and three acorns, of size to be inscribed in a rectangle 1½ by 1 inch, mounted as above, stem outward, the line from the stem to the tip of the longest leaf to be parallel to the epaulet strap.

121. *Professors of mathematics*.—A silver oak leaf and an acorn, 1½ inches long, 1 inch wide, mounted as above, with stem outward, acorn to the front, long dimension parallel to the strap.

122. *Naval constructors*.—A gold spring of two live-oak leaves and an acorn, spreading to a width of 1½ inches, height 1½ inches, mounted as above, with the stem outward and inclining toward the front, acorn and stem parallel to the strap.

123. *Old engineers*.—Two crossed silver sprigs, each of two live-oak leaves and an acorn, length 1½ inches, width 1 inch, mounted as above, with the long axis parallel to the strap.

124. *Medical reserve officers*.—A gold acorn leaf embroidered upon a silver spread oak leaf, the same in all other respects as the device for medical officers, paragraph 119.

125. *Signal officers*.—A gold spread oak leaf with silver acorn

on either side of the stem, mounted as above with the stem outward, axis parallel to epaulet strap.

## ARMY ITEMS.

## Brigadier Generals Honorably Discharged.

Seven brigadier generals of the U.S. Army now on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces and holding temporary commissions in advanced rank, it was announced on Nov. 14 by the War Department, have been honorably discharged as brigadier generals and assume their rank in the Regular Army as colonels. They are: Brig. Gens. Charles I. Martin, Nathaniel F. McClure, Robert H. Noble, James A. Shipton, Gordon G. Heiner, Frederick S. Foltz and George W. Gatchell. Colonel Gatchell is under orders to return to the United States.

## Trench Artillery School.

A trench artillery school at Fort Barrancas, Fla., was among the new elements of instruction contemplated by the War Department, as announced in a recent order. Major C. W. Elliott, of the Infantry, and Lieut. T. H. Buell, of the Coast Artillery, were ordered to Fort Barrancas in this connection.

## Special Orders in New Series.

The War Department began the issue of a new series of Special Orders on Nov. 1, 1918. The orders are brought up to date, and after the old series of orders has reached the date of Oct. 31 those issues will cease. This is but another evidence of the enterprise incident to the administration of The Adjutant General's Office under Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General. The new plan, which makes the orders available to the Army within a few days after their issue, will undoubtedly be highly appreciated throughout the Service.

## Trial of Three-Ton Special Tractor.

Under War Department orders of Nov. 9 a board to consist of Col. William H. Clopton, jr., Q.M.C., Lieut. Col. Herbert W. Alden, O.D., Capt. Robert E. Hasbrouck, Tank Corps, is appointed to meet at Camp Polk, Raleigh, N.C., for the purpose of testing and passing upon the merits of the 3-ton special tractor, model 1918.

## Discrepancies in Records of Enlisted Men.

The War Department has announced that reports received from the Central Officers' Training School show that there is a great deal of carelessness in forwarding the records of enlisted men who are sent to schools. Some of the discrepancies are as follows: Enlistment records incomplete, service record not initiated, no qualification card, no insurance papers, no family allotment papers, no shoe size, no (A.G.O. 395) physical examination, no service records, no pay cards, no (A.G.O. 637), and no record of smallpox vaccination, typhoid or paratyphoid immunization. "Men have been sent to these schools and upon date of transfer have been reduced in grade," says the Secretary of War. "This is directly contrary to War Department instructions, which provide that men sent to officers' training schools will be transferred in the same grade or an equivalent grade held by them at date of transfer to the unit or replacement troops, unassigned, at which the school is located. Men sent to Infantry training schools should be transferred to Infantry replacement troops, unassigned; those sent to the Machine Gun School, to Infantry replacement troops, unassigned; those sent to the Field Artillery School, to Field Artillery replacement troops, unassigned." Officers responsible are ordered to see that all the required records of the enlisted men concerned are complete.

## A Useful Manual for the Recruit.

A simplified manual of facings and marchings, with a few words of general help to the recruit, is given in a useful four-page pamphlet, devised and arranged by 1st Sgt. Harry A. Groesbeck, 7th Inf., N.Y. Guard. This simplified manual is one of great merit, and the explanations and diagrams of facings are so clear that the most inexperienced recruit should readily grasp this foundation of recruit instruction. The manual is not published for profit, nor is it copyrighted, but copies may be obtained from the Andrew H. Kellogg Company, 141 East Twenty-fifth street, New York city, for a nominal sum. The manual is issued solely for the purpose of helping inexperienced men who are to join the Army, the Marine Corps, or the State Guard. For this purpose electro-types of the pages may be purchased. We commend the pamphlet as a great help to quick instruction.

## Review of 11th Division.

Major Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, commanding the 11th Division, held a divisional drill, followed by an informal review at Camp Meade, Md., on Nov. 9. The formation included 21,000 troops, excluding Artillery and trains, and the command moved against an imaginary enemy. The whole body passed finally before the reviewing officer. The present division has been under organization and training but three months, but the energy of General Carter and his staff, despite the interruption caused by the epidemic of influenza in the camp, has brought the division up to an excellent state of drill and discipline. The marching and bearing of all the Infantry regiments, especially the 63d, was remarkably good and the Cavalry made a fine showing. The physical condition and the bearing of the men were highly gratifying. In the drill under a barrage, the men showed coolness and admirable order, especially as it was their first experience under fire. When the report of the signing of the armistice reached the men who were expecting orders to embark at any time, the general feeling was one of great disappointment that they might not be able to go abroad. They are still hoping most earnestly that they may be designated as one of the relief divisions.

## Flag for the 375th Infantry.

A fine American flag was the gift to the 375th Infantry, on duty in Porto Rico, of Dr. Jose C. Barbosa on Oct. 31. The presentation, which was made at San Juan, was witnessed by a large crowd. Col. Frank C. Wood, U.S.A., who before taking command of the 375th was on duty on the Isthmus, received the standard in behalf of the organization and replied very happily to Dr. Barbosa's speech of presentation.

## Football at Camp Devens.

The Inter-Battalion Football League at Camp Devens brought out some excellent material, most of the players coming fresh from universities, colleges and high schools. After a very exciting game the 5th Battalion won from the 6th Battalion, 13-7, and by winning earned the right to meet the 11th Battalion for the camp championship. These two teams met on Nov. 6, the game ending in a tie, 0-0. They will meet again soon, and as new players have been added to both teams and with plenty of time for practice a very exciting game is promised. The crack Depot Brigade band



nished music, while all the general officers, accompanied by their staffs, were on the side lines.

#### Track Meet at Camp Lee.

Nearly 3,000 officers and men of Camp Lee, Va., including candidates of the Central Officers' Training School, witnessed on Nov. 9 what is said to be the most successful track meet ever held at that camp. Brig. Gen. Charles A. Hedekin, U.S.A., commanding at Camp Lee, Col. Harry E. Eaton, commanding officer of the school, and Col. Ralph Lowell, U.S.A., Majors D. Gordon Hunter, Perry Dunlap Smith, J. D. Isaacks, J. F. Brown, Capt. E. E. Robinson, A. W. Norcross, F. H. Heidenreich, R. L. Davis, E. C. Blackstone, A. S. Loveland, W. E. Gregory, R. P. Koshland, Edward LeRoy, Lieut. Hugh R. Goforth, George A. Stevens, Robert E. Gross, Samuel K. Wight and Robert P. Babcock, U.S.A., were among those present. The 4th Battalion won the honors of the day with a total of 44 points, the 6th Battalion being second with 34 points. Prizes were awarded at evening parade on Nov. 15. The meet was under the direction of Lieutenant Babcock, school bayonet and physical instructor, assisted by battalion bayonet and physical instructors Lieutenants Stevens, Goforth and Gross.

#### Deaths at Flying Fields.

Fatalities resulting from accidents in aviation training in the United States number nine for the week ending Nov. 2. Three fatalities occurred at Barron Field, Texas; two at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; and one each at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.; Ellington Field, Houston, Texas; Rich Field, Waco, Texas, and Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. Two deaths were reported from Payne Field, West Point, Miss., as the results of accidents in flying during previous weeks. They are not included in the figures for the week ending Nov. 2.

#### NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. Clarence P. Townsley, U.S.A., who has been in Washington, has been assigned to command the North Pacific Coast Artillery District, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash.

Major Gen. William P. Burnham, U.S.A., is now on duty at Athens, Greece. He was recently relieved from the command of the 82d Division in France by Major Gen. George B. Duncan.

Col. John P. Finley, U.S.A., retired, who has been on duty at Manhattan College, New York city, in command of the Students' Army Training Corps, has been relieved and assigned to similar duties at the New York College of Dentistry, New York city.

Col. Jens Bugge, U.S.A. (major, Regular Army, retired), who has been abroad with the American Expeditionary Force, has been appointed commandant of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y.

Col. Horace P. Hobbs, Inf., U.S.A., who has succeeded Col. Edward L. Logan in command of the 101st Infantry, in the 26th Division (New England) in France, is a native of Pennsylvania and entered the Army from civil life as a second lieutenant, 17th Infantry, in 1899. He is a graduate of the Army School of the Line, class of 1912.

Col. Edward J. Timberlake, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the 29th Artillery (C.A.), at Camp Eustis, Va.

Col. George Vidmer (Cav., Regular Army), in command of the 306th Infantry in France, which distinguished itself in the Argonne fighting, was especially keen in developing athletics in his command, while it was in training at Camp Upton, N.Y., with the result that the 306th captured most of the championships during the training period. Colonel Vidmer is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1894, and was at one time adjutant at West Point. He is a veteran of the Spanish War and the Philippines campaign. Up to Oct. 31, 1894, he served with the 10th Infantry, and was then transferred to the 10th Cavalry. He later served with the 11th, 15th and 8th Cavalry.

Announcement is made by Emmett J. Scott, special assistant, that the Secretary of War has directed Col. Charles Young, U.S.A., to proceed to Camp Grant, Ill., for assignment to duty in connection with the colored development battalions at that cantonment.

In the 19th Division, U.S.A., at Camp Dodge, Iowa, under command of Brigadier General Simmons, Lieut. Col. Stuart A. Howard, G.S., has been appointed division intelligence officer, and Major Warren E. Pugh, Inf., is, in addition to his other duties, designated as acting camp executive officer.

Lieut. Col. Ira A. Rader, Air Service, U.S.A., has been assigned to command Ellington Field, Houston, Texas.

Major Jacob E. Bloom, U.S.A., retired, has received a telegraphic order changing his station from the New York College of Dentistry to take command of the Students' Army Training Corps Unit, Manhattan College, New York city. This is located at the corner of 151st street and Broadway. The major has successfully organized a battalion at the New York College of Dentistry of 406 men. While on recruiting duty in Newark, N.J., during the war Major Bloom performed highly creditable work.

Major Robert Mazet, 107th Inf., U.S.A. (old 7th N. Y.), who was invalided home from France some weeks since, incident to services in the field, and was under medical observation at Army General Hospital No. 1 in New York, was on Oct. 31 honorably discharged from the service of the United States on account of physical disability in the line of duty.

Lieut. M. P. Ditekewich, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been detailed to duty as assistant to the military attaché at Archangel, Russia.

#### GYMNASTICS FOR ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR.

To American and British prisoners of war, through the Red Cross committee of Stockholm, Sweden, the Stockholm Athletic Association recently sent 10,000 copies of a booklet entitled "Ten Minutes' Morning Gymnastics," to be forwarded through the Red Cross in Switzerland, the object being, as the association expressed it, to show that the thoughts of Swedish athletes are with their comrades in the world of sport who have had the misfortune to become prisoners of war, and also to "convey the hope that the booklet may aid in the retention by the men in confinement of bodily and mental vigor and elasticity." The booklet, as its title indicates, sets forth a regular program of gymnastics for

each day, these being based on the Swedish system evolved by Ling one hundred years ago. The volume is illustrated by a number of plates, indicating how the movements are executed.

#### HONORS FOR OFFICERS OF THE A.E.F.

The War Department announced on Nov. 18 the following citations by General Pershing, in the name of President Wilson, awarding the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action:

Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., 84th Brig., 42d Div. (Santa Barbara, Cal.), was awarded a bronze oak leaf, to be worn on the Distinguished Service Cross awarded him on March 25, 1918. As brigade commander General MacArthur personally led his men and by the skillful maneuvering of his brigade made possible the capture of Hills 288, 242 and the Cote de Chatillon on Oct. 14, 15 and 16. He displayed indomitable resolution and great courage in rallying broken lines and in reforming attacks, making victory possible. On a field where courage was the rule his courage was the dominant feature.

Lieut. Col. Emory J. Pike, U.S.A., deceased (Des Moines, Iowa), division machine gun officer, 82d Div. In action near Nerroy, Sept. 15, having gone forward to reorganize forces which had become disorganized, Colonel Pike was mortally wounded, but he remained on the spot, and even though helpless continued with great courage and fortitude to direct the reorganization until it was completed and the position held.

Major Lloyd D. Foss, U.S.A., 168th Inf. (Red Oak, Iowa), was awarded a bronze oak leaf to be worn on the Distinguished Service Cross awarded him March 25, 1918. The courage, resolution and resourcefulness of Major Foss as battalion commander made possible the successful capture of Hills 288, 242 and Cote de Chatillon on Oct. 14, 15 and 16, which was accomplished only after the most desperate fighting, through wire and trenches, against a resolute and determined defense, involving frequent and bitter counter-attacks. His brilliant and determined leadership was an example and inspiration to the entire command.

The following additional details of the awarding of the Distinguished Service Cross to Col. William M. Morrow, 7th Inf., reference to which was made in our issue of Nov. 9, are given. The action took place at Claire Chines on Oct. 21. On Oct. 20, when the Claire Chines had been taken by the troops of his command and a hostile counter-attack had forced them back over the ground gained in the morning's fight, Colonel Morrow at once took personal command of the battalion engaged in the operations, reorganized it and with distinguished gallantry and inspiring example led his men to a victorious counter-attack, drove the enemy from the woods, secured its possession and consolidated it. On Oct. 21 he again displayed the same qualities of leadership and personal gallantry in the successful assault on Hill No. 199.

Lieut. Herbert E. Wallace, 168th Inf. (Hartsville, S.C.), was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Maribois farm, near Bebeny, on Sept. 16 and Sept. 22. On Sept. 16, under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, without regard for his personal safety, he led a raiding party from our lines and attacked the Germans at Maribois farm. In the severe hand-to-hand fighting he inflicted severe loss upon the enemy, captured numerous prisoners and obtained the information for which he was sent. On Sept. 22 he voluntarily led a second raiding party into Maribois farm, inflicted great loss upon the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting, captured many prisoners and obtained the desired information.

Citations by General Pershing, in the name of President Wilson, of officers of the American Expeditionary Force who have been chosen to receive the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action were announced by the War Department, under date of Nov. 7, as follows. We give here only rank, unit, home address and the location and date of the action in which the officer took part:

Lieutenants:—William C. Potter, 20th Aero Squadron (Paris, France); in action near Dun-sur-Meuse, Sept. 26. Wilbert W. White, 147th Aero Squadron (New York city); in action in the regions of Etain and Chambley, Sept. 14. Louis C. Simon, jr., 147th Aero Squadron (Columbus, Ohio); in action in the region of Hadonville les Lachausse, Sept. 16.

These citations were made public by the War Department on Nov. 10:

Col. John H. Parker, 102d Inf. (no address); in action at Seicheprey, April 20; also the bronze leaf for extraordinary heroism while in action at Trugny on July 21, and a bronze oak leaf for gallantry in action between Beavardes and Le Charnel on July 25.

Lieutenants:—James Knowles, jr., 95th Aero Squadron (Cambridge, Mass.); in action near Mont Facon, on Oct. 9. Harold E. Goettler, 50th Aero Squadron, deceased (Chicago); in action near Binerville on Oct. 6. Erwin R. Bleckley, deceased, Field Art., 15th (probably 50th) Aero Squadron; in action near Binerville, Oct. 6. Chaplain James Norman King, 810th Inf. (Lima, Ohio); in action near Thiaucourt on Sept. 16.

Citations as above made public on Nov. 18:

Capt. Allen Fletcher, 362d Inf. (no address; in action at Gesnes on Sept. 29.

First Lieut. Robert L. Campbell, 368th Inf. (Greensboro, N.C.); in action near Binerville on Sept. 27.

#### Gallantry of an Enlisted Man.

The War Department announced Oct. 31 that General Pershing has recommended that the Medal of Honor be awarded to Pvt. George Dilboy, deceased, of Co. H, 103d Inf., "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Belleau on July 18." This is the first instance where such action has been taken during the war in the case of an enlisted man on land. Dilboy's platoon had gained its objective, and he accompanied his platoon leader to reconnoiter the ground beyond. He was suddenly fired upon by an enemy machine gun from 100 yards, and standing on the railroad track, fully exposed to view, he opened fire at once, but failing to silence the gun rushed forward with his bayonet fixed, falling within twenty-five yards of the gun with his right leg nearly severed above the knee, and with several bullet holes in his body. With undaunted courage, he continued to fire into the emplacement from a prone position, killing two of the enemy and dispersing the rest of the crew." Private Dilboy's home was at Boston. General Pershing made the request that if his recommendation is approved the medal be presented to

the dead soldier's next of kin, and that approval be cabled.

#### U.S. HONORS FOR ALLIED GENERALS.

General Pershing, in Paris on Nov. 12, in the name of President Wilson, presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre and General Petain, of the French army, and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, of the British army. The affair was marked by due military ceremony. General Pershing, in addressing the Generalissimo, said that the medal was given as an expression of the admiration of the American people and a token of their gratitude for the great services Marshal Foch has rendered the American Army. In accepting the decoration Marshal Foch said he would never forget the day when General Pershing placed at his disposal, without restriction, all the resources of the American Army. The success won in the hard fighting by the American Army is the consequence of the excellent conception, command and organization of the American General Staff and the irreducible will to win of the American troops. "The name 'Meuse' may be inscribed proudly upon the American flag," he added. In replying to General Pershing Marshal Joffre said he was proud to have been the "godfather" of the noble American Army, as he has been termed.

#### WITH OUR FORCES ABROAD.

##### A.E.F. Not to Communicate with Enemy.

Orders announcing that the armistice between the Allies and Germany had been signed, and giving instructions as to the future conduct of Allied soldiers along the line, were sent to every corps on Nov. 11 from headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force. All communication with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities, was absolutely forbidden. In case of any violation of the order the severest disciplinary measures will be taken. Troops were urged not to relax their vigilance, but be prepared at any moment for further operations.

##### Col. John H. Parker Thrice Wounded.

Col. John H. Parker, awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for acts of extraordinary heroism, in a letter to Mrs. Parker, who resides in Washington, written in a hospital at Bordeaux, says he is making a good recovery from a shattered left elbow, a shell wound in the thigh and a deep incision in the calf of the leg. His life was spared only by a trench mirror which deflected a bullet from his heart. He received his wounds in battle Sept. 27, while in command of the 362d Field Artillery. The decoration was awarded for valor while commanding the 102d Infantry. "The story I get from France," said Mrs. Parker, "is that after the Colonel crawled into a shell hole, from which he directed the movements of his regiment, he was attended by a wounded soldier. When he had gained his objective he consented to be carried to a field hospital. He was carried through a fierce enemy fire, but reached the hospital all right. He is an honorary 'Rough Rider' and it was a happy coincidence that on entering the hospital he met Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, whose husband, Captain Capron, was killed at San Juan Hill. Though the Colonel was almost unrecognizable, Mrs. Capron immediately identified him and acted as his nurse." Colonel Parker, who has been recognized as an expert with the machine gun since the days of the American Army operations at Santiago, has established three schools for the teaching of machine gunnery. He is a graduate of West Point and has a son, Capt. Henry Burr Parker, in the Field Artillery in France.

##### American Officers Jump With Parachutes.

The War Department has made public a memorandum from the commander of the Army balloons, First Army, containing a list of observers who have made parachute jumps on the line of fire, a safe landing being made in each instance. This is the department's first announcement of the kind. Among those who made more than one jump were Lieut. Paul N. A. Rooney, 4th Company, A.S., and Lieut. Ferrenbach, who jumped near Seicheprey, July 22, when their balloon was attacked and burned. Lieutenant Rooney and Lieut. E. S. Montgomery, also of the 4th Company, were forced to jump when attacked by three enemy planes Sept. 26. Lieut. S. V. Clarke, 9th Company, A.S., made a jump on Aug. 28 when attacked by a German airplane and on Sept. 26 made another jump with Lieut. S. E. White, when their balloon was burned by a German airplane. Lieut. James McDevitt, 11th Company, A.S., made four jumps, one on Sept. 17, another on Oct. 5, and two more on the following day, both within two hours. Lieut. George D. Armstrong, 11th Company, A.S., made one jump on Sept. 26 and two more on the day following, both within forty minutes. Lieut. Harlow P. Neibling, F.A., and Lieut. George C. Carroll, 3d Company, A.S., made one jump on Sept. 2 and another Sept. 26.

Casualties in our forces abroad are noted on page 395.

#### NEW XMAS PACKAGE REGULATIONS.

Official announcement is made by the War Department that the date limit of Nov. 20 for mailing Christmas parcels overseas has been extended to Nov. 30, inclusive. This is for the reason that the location of certain of our divisions in Europe has prevented prompt distribution and dispatch of Christmas package labels from members of our forces to their friends or relatives in the United States. The extension of time is made, therefore, in order that those receiving delayed labels or coupons may still send Christmas parcels up to and including the date mentioned. In order further to insure that no nearest relative of a member of the American Expeditionary Force may be denied the pleasure of sending a Christmas parcel, the War Department has requested the Red Cross to effect an arrangement by which, in case of nonreceipt by nearest relative of a coupon from overseas, a coupon may be obtained upon presentation of a certificate as follows:

The undersigned hereby makes application to forward  
To .....  
Organization .....  
American Expeditionary Forces.

a Christmas package. The undersigned hereby declares that he or she is the nearest living relative in the United States of the proposed recipient, that he or she has not received a label from abroad and that should such label be received it would not be used, and that to the best of his or her knowl-



edge and belief only one Christmas parcel will be sent the proposed recipient.

This arrangement is effective beginning on Nov. 21. After this date coupons may be obtained under the above conditions, from the Red Cross who will be furnished a supply by that date. The standard carton may also be obtained from the Red Cross as long as the supply lasts.

### THE NEW CONDITIONS OF SEA WARFARE.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

The lessons of the naval war are just now attracting the close attention of French and English experts. Unfortunately, besides the fact that the information at hand is lacking in completeness and candor, the belligerents keeping to themselves the most interesting data, the subject is in itself extremely difficult to elucidate, as shown by the strange divergence of views that still divide experts as to the great wars of the past. In contrast with the American War of the Secession and with the American conflict with Spain, which were mere coastal affairs, and taught little concerning "la grande guerre," the present world-conflict provides a test of every branch of the naval machine and of every tactical or strategic doctrine. Hence its immense value to the naval science.

Firstly, the unexpected strategic course the conflict has taken at sea, the absence of decisive fleet actions, and the passive attitude of battle squadrons from the outset are the direct consequence of the strategic unpreparedness of Great Britain which failed to act with her traditional decision, allowing for instance the Gueisenu and Scharnhorst to leave unshadowed the Far East and the Goeben and Breslau to move freely in the Mediterranean. The Allies have failed to fully profit by their enormous superiority and missed splendid opportunity in the Dardanelles, Baltic and North Sea, and attempted little in the way of coastal operations, the use of which is now seen on the Belgian coast. The Germans, who had the benefit of unity in the command, had in reality only prepared against France, and but for English intervention the strategic surprise on land which had such disastrous consequences for our republic would have had a counterpart on sea. Coastal and landing operations on our channel and Atlantic seaboard had been minutely prepared.

Colonel, Falklands and Jutland have demonstrated that the efficiency of the matériel is just as necessary to complete victory as is the superiority of the human element. At the time of Nelson and Suffren, so great was the uniformity of the armament on French and British line of battleships that battles were decided by the sole skill or valor of the combatants. To-day, on the contrary, victory can only be the result of close and persevering co-operation between the seaman, the constructor and also the inventor. The importance of the last too often has been ignored. In the light of the submarine and aerial developments, progress rather than outward strength measures the relative worth of fleets, and for this reason the navies of Great Britain and America are the most efficient, since they are the only ones to have been in a position to embody the lessons of war in a new matériel.

It is generally agreed that by reason of its handiness, rate of fire and accuracy at extreme range, the gun yet remains the principal weapon of sea warfare, but the new fact is that the surprising achievements of the torpedo and the immense possibilities of the flying machine have revolutionized the tactical art. Nelson and Suffren had only the gun to trouble about; how vastly different the situation with the advent of invisible and deadly submarine enemies, of long range underwater missiles and of aerial bombs and torpedoes. No wonder gunners specialists should wish to return to the conditions that obtained two centuries since by lengthening the range and giving no chance to the submarine weapon. With the end in view Admiral Jellicoe recommended 14,000 yards as the ideal range for fleet actions. Unfortunately, this is not possible in practice.

The battleship is not the "arbitre des batailles" to the same extent as before for the reason that there will be no more encounters, like Coronel and Falklands, in which the gun alone had a say. To-day every battleship putting to sea is escorted by torpedo and aerial satellites, and the fighting efficiency of fleets is measured to no small extent by the number and efficiency of their torpedo flotillas. The armor protection of warships is thought by many to have become an insoluble problem since the necessity of providing a defense against submarine and aerial vertical hits, in addition to the plates protecting the waterline and sides against horizontal and oblique hits. The old dreadnought type will have to go, or, at least, to undergo revolutionary modifications. Three compromises are proposed, viz, the monster battleship of some 60,000 tons, of the enlarged American type, with reduced speed, good all round protection and tremendous battery; the small, handy monitor-like battleship with reduced vulnerability; the fast half submersible battleship of the type preconized by Admiral Sims and in France by Admiral Degouty and Constructor Ferrand. These ideas obviously owe much to American inventive genius.

In the matter of battleship armament, events have fully justified the American and French decision of mounting twelve big guns in their latest ships. Victory goes to the side in a position to deliver the first effective hits. The war has shown the mistake of those who proclaimed that the ability to deliver the first blows was merely a question of caliber. At Coronel, Jutland and in many destroyer encounters ships have been sunk by opponents with inferior calibers, but superior volume of fire. The longer the range the greater the volume of fire necessary to ensure quick hitting. An armament of only a few guns of monster calibers is little more than make believe. As many big guns as possible in each ship, and as many as possible also in each turret, such is in the light of war data the ballistic truth. Therefore the Pennsylvania type may justly be considered as the most efficient hitter afloat.

But the "fait nouveau" is that a fleet may be superior for both caliber and rate of fire and yet fail to secure the advantage of the first hits. Next time two contending fleets meet on the high sea, the first blows will surely be dealt by submarines and aerial auxiliaries. Up to date underwater craft constitute the best weapon of surprise on account of its invisibility and mobility and consequent power to hit at long range before being detected, and much can be expected, indeed, from the tremendous speed and carrying power of the latest seaplanes. Therefore the effective utilization of his torpedo and aerial flotillas will be the first pre-occupation in the mind of a fleet commander imbued with the spirit of offensive, though the gun will no doubt have a decisive say in the ultimate phase of the battle. The offensive

spirit more than ever remains as taught by Mahan the main asset of victory; decision and speed the irresistible weapon. This is the secret of Nelson's triumphs, of the success of Farragut and Dewey, who both dared to "damn" the torpedo. This is the one great lesson of this war in which the belligerents have succeeded in proportion, not of their strength, but of their offensive capabilities.

J. B. GAUTHREAU.

### GERMAN DISORDERS AFFECT NAVY.

The political disorders that broke out throughout the German Empire following the appeal for an armistice have culminated in the installation of a cabinet comprised wholly of Socialists at the head of the government with Friedrich Ebert as Premier and Minister of the Interior and Military Affairs. Ebert was formerly a harness maker and has been a Socialist leader in Germany for years. As a part of the political upheaval the German revolutionists who seized the High Sea Fleet at Kiel, and who it was reported had decided to fight, rather than surrender the fleet to meet the terms of the armistice, have evidently changed their front. The plenipotentiaries of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of the fleet on Nov. 13, put to sea in the light cruiser Koenigsberg, under a flag of truce, to meet the representatives of the British Admiralty, regarding the surrender. Admiral Hipper, chief of the German high sea forces, represented the Germans as expert adviser in the deliberations concerning the armistice.

The news concerning happenings in the German navy in connection with the revolutionary movement have been vague and indefinite, as those at the head of the "Reds" have placed a strict embargo on all news dealing with the German navy's part in the rebellion. Unofficial news received from Copenhagen, from Switzerland and other places announces that warships in control of the Reds, and others manned with crews of Germans loyal to the old monarchy, have had encounters, but as near as can be gathered the Reds practically control the navy, and Helgoland. The battleship Schlesien, a vessel of 13,200 tons, completed in 1908, used as a training ship, was reported torpedoed by the Reds, and it is presumed that she was sunk after refusing to surrender to them. The actual value of her class was considered well below that claimed for it by the Germans. Her main battery consisted of four eleven-inch guns, and she carried 743 men.

The British Admiralty picked up a message on Nov. 12 from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Council, sent from the warship Strassburg, which called upon the German navy to fight and resist the armistice terms. The attitude of the Reds in control of the navy may cause serious complications, unless they agree to the governing power of the new government.

Five German submarines arrived at Landskrona, Southern Sweden, Nov. 13, and requested the naval authorities to intern them, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The submarine commanders said they did not dare return to Germany.

### Germany Appeals for Aid.

Foreign Secretary Solf, of the German government, sent two notes to the President following upon the signing of the armistice. The first of these was delivered by the Swiss Minister on Nov. 12 and contained an appeal for intervention by President Wilson for mitigation of the armistice terms to save Germany from starvation. The second appeal was made public on the same day through a wireless message from Berlin. It requested the President to arrange for "the immediate opening of peace negotiations" as "there is a pressing danger of famine" in Germany.

### A DEMOBILIZATION REHEARSAL.

By way of preparation for the demobilizing of its own army when peace was declared the British War Office in conjunction with the Ministry of Labor prepared a scheme for demobilization some months ago, and as early as May and June last the scheme was rehearsed by small bodies of troops who were closely watched by competent military observers for flaws in the details of the plan. A correspondent of the London Times thus describes a "dress rehearsal" of the British army's demobilization scheme:

"One of these rehearsals or experimental dispersals took place at a camp not very far from London, and occupied twenty-four hours. In that time a number of men went through the process of being freed from the army and returned to civil life. Of the men who took part in the rehearsal one-half were supposed to have just arrived from France and one-half from a collecting place in the United Kingdom. All were bound for homes in a certain specified district. If they had come from the train hungry they would have been fed; and if they had been in need of sleep would have been housed. A dispersal station will have these comforts ready, though they will not be always wanted. The men were in full equipment, and had first to rid themselves of this. Having been collected on the arrival parade ground, and having paraded in convenient order, they entered an improvised office or store, where each man received a sandbag. In this he placed his private belongings. At the same time he handed over his equipment, including his rifle and (presuming him to have come from France) his steel helmet and gas mask. If any important article were missing—say the rifle—the man had to repair to another place to give an explanation. Here the officer in charge of the draft was called in to corroborate or comment on the man's story. A satisfactory explanation ended the matter. Otherwise the soldier was debited on his dispersal certificate with an amount corresponding to the deficiency. Cases of this kind would be relatively few. A man left the equipment shed in his uniform and carrying only his greatcoat and the sandbag containing his private belongings. The intention is that soldiers shall keep their uniforms, but shall return the greatcoats on the conclusion of their furlough. Their uniforms they may wear for twenty-eight days after dispersal, and thereafter on 'special' occasions only.

"The 'documentation' of the man is a more complicated business, and he must pass through several offices before it is completed. First, he gets an out-of-work insurance policy securing him, in the event of unemployment, a weekly sum, the magnitude of which will be determined later. In return for his dispersal certificate he receives a protection certificate, which he takes away with him for four weeks' furlough. It entitles him to

a sum in advance at once, the remainder of his deferred pay and whatever gratuities may be voted by the government being payable in three equal instalments during the furlough on presentation of the certificate at a post office. A label for the return of his greatcoat at the end of twenty-eight days is also issued to him, and the papers, which include the record of his military service and a railway warrant for his journey, are put into an envelope, on which is plainly marked the number of his railway group. By means of that number he finds those of his comrades who are 'going the same way home'; they are warned of the time of the train's departure, and finally taken to the station and seen off. The man is at last demobilized."

### ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS ABROAD.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. A. (Regular Army), are among those on duty with the American Expeditionary Force and on other foreign duty:

Major Gen. William C. Langfitt, Chief Engineer.

Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service.

#### Brigadier Generals.

Thomas H. Rees, Deputy Chief Engineer.

Charles H. McKinstry, Director of Light Railways and Roads.

Clement A. F. Flagler, Commanding 5th Field Art. Brigade.

Meriwether L. Walker, Director of Motor Transport.

Edgar Jadin, Director of Construction and Forestry.

Jay J. Morrow, Chief Engineer, 1st Army.

#### Colonels.

Herbert Deakyn, Chief Engineer, 2d Army.

George M. Hoffman, Chief Engineer, 1st Corps.

William P. Wooten, Chief Engineer, 3d Corps.

James P. McIndoe, Chief Engineer, 4th Corps.

Harry Burgess, Chief Engineer, 5th Corps.

William J. Barden, Chief Engineer, 6th Corps.

George R. Goothals, Engineer Officer, Army Artillery, 1st Army.

Frank C. Boggs, Engineer Depot Officer, Services of Supply.

Roger G. Powell, Engineer Purchasing Officer.

John T. Kiegan, Chief of Staff, 19th Division.

Paul T. Kingman, Chief of Staff, 19th Division.

Paul Stanley Bond, Commandant, Army Engr. and Gas Schools.

T. H. Jackson, Chief Engineer, Advance Sec. Ser. of Supply.

Sherwood A. Cheney, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, A.E.F.

Francis B. Wilby, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, A.E.F.

Stuart C. Godfrey, Assistant to the Chief Engineer, A.E.F.

#### Lieutenant Colonels.

Creswell Garlington, Assistant to the Chief of Staff, 77th Div.

William C. Sherman, Assistant Chief of Staff, 1st Div.

P. K. Newcomer, on duty with Army Engr. and Gas Schools.

James G. B. Lampert, on duty in the office of Chief Engineer.

Capt. Girard B. Troland and Maurice P. Van Buren, Assistants to the Chief Engineer, 6th Corps.

#### General Staff Duty.

Brig. Gen. William D. Connor, Chief of Co-ordination Sec., G.S.

Cols. Roger G. Alexander, Lewis H. Watkins, Charles L. Hall, James B. Cavanaugh, Thomas H. Emerson, Warren T. Hannum, Ralph T. Ward and Gilbert A. Youngberg, Lieut. Cols. David McCoach, Jr., Gordon R. Young, Major Xenophon H. Price and Capt. Harold Van V. Fay, with the General Staff.

Col. Edward N. Johnston, Assistant Chief of Chem. W. Service.

Cols. John W. N. Schulz, Earl J. Atkinson and Major Robert W. Crawford, with Chemical Warfare Service.

Major Edward G. Bliss, in Transportation Department.

Major Stanley L. Scott, with Chief Engineer, 1st Army.

Major William E. R. Covell, at Hqrs., 1st Army.

#### Schools.

Major Douglas L. Weart, Director, 1st Corps Engineer School.

Major Thomas D. Finley and Capt. Herman H. Pohl, on duty with 1st Corps Engineer School.

Major Thomas B. Larkin, Director, 2d Corps Engineer School.

Major Edward C. Kelton, Director, 3d Corps Engineer School.

Cpts. Sylvester E. Norner and John R. Donaldson, Instructors, 2d Corps School.

Cpts. Harry A. Skerry, Fred C. Albert, Truman M. Curry, Jr., and Fernando T. Norcross, on duty at Army Engr. School.

#### Various Duties.

Brig. Gens. William W. Harts, Charles Keller and Douglas MacArthur, Col. William H. Sage, Jr., and Lieut. Col. Daniel Dee Pullen, with A.E.F.

Col. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d Secretary, American Section, Supreme War Council.

Capt. Julian G. Guiteras, on reconnaissance duty.

Major Earl E. Gesler, with the U.S. military mission in Italy.

### DISEASE CONDITIONS AMONG OUR TROOPS.

The report of the Surgeon General of the Army on disease conditions among troops in the United States for the week ending Nov. 8, shows that the annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only) for the week was: All troops, 1,201.2 as against 1,522.92 for the week before; divisional camps, same periods, 1,463.3 and 2,384.8; cantonments, 1,237.2 and 1,271.9; departmental and other troops, 1,028.7 and 1,355.13. Non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report and a week before was: 56.82 and 66.37; 67.59 and 83.94; 60.54 and 65.30; 47.29 and 57.96. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only), 33.05 and 43.15; 61.29 and 54.26; 16.09 and 26.17; 37.13 and 57.92.

The annual rate per 1,000 for special diseases was as follows on Nov. 8:

For all troops in United States—departmental and other troops—divisional camps—cantonments—expeditionary forces—in order named:

Pneumonia—81.08; 50.71; 158.14; 72.87; 56.73.  
Dysentery—0.16; 0.35; 0.00; 0.08; 3.76.  
Malaria—1.59; 2.02; 2.76; 0.04; 0.42.  
Venereal—173.22; 41.18; 182.65; 280.96; 21.59.  
Paratyphoid—0.00; 0.00; 0.00; 0.00; 0.31.  
Typhoid—0.10; 0.08; 0.34; 0.00; 0.14.  
Measles—29.38; 15.78; 28.31; 42.38; 10.26.  
Meningitis—0.88; 0.17; 1.55; 1.21; 3.28.  
Scarlet fever—3.32; 1.32; 10.01; 2.02; 1.19.  
Influenza—233.45; 313.09; 322.67; 118.73.

Annual death rate (disease only), all troops in the United States and A.E.F., for the week ending Nov. 1, 31.83.

The cases of special diseases reported during the week ending Nov. 8 were high at some camps and low at others. For instance, at Camp Las Casas the cases of pneumonia reported were 232 as against one at Camp Logan. Venereal diseases, Camp Dix, 2,686; Las Casas, one. Influenza, Camp Kearny, 571; Camp Wheeler, two. Measles, Camp Pike, 113; Camp Kearny, 0. Deaths, Camp Cody, 94; Camp Syracuse, 0. The total number of cases reported for the week were: Pneumonia, 1,817; venereal diseases, 4,643; influenza, 3,337; measles, 688. Total number of deaths, 568.

### THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

In appreciation of the Army chaplains The Wright Idea, published at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, says: "This post has just emerged from an epidemic of influenza and pneumonia in which a large proportion of the command were seriously ill and a very great many were fatally stricken. It was of necessity a most trying and depressing time. Making their daily rounds from bed



to bed, a smile here, a word of encouragement there, an offer of service in writing to mothers, and administering the last sad rites when necessary, with never a thought of personal danger in close contact with a dangerously contagious disease, the chaplains made their daily rounds. It was a beautiful thing to see their constant and unselfish devotion to duty, with unswerving constancy and never a thought of self. It was of inestimable value to sick men in aiding their recovery to have support for their necessarily depressed spirits. It was an immense help to the medical staff to have the ever ready chaplains receive and care for relatives summoned on sad missions to the bedside of dear ones. All honor to the Army chaplain, and particularly to our friends, the chaplains of this post."

#### BOARD TO DETERMINE EXPLOSION CLAIMS.

Determination of amounts due on claims for damages to and loss of private property occasioned by the explosions and the resulting fire at the munitions plant of the T. A. Gillespie Company at Morgan, N.J., on Oct. 4 has been placed in the hands of a board of three ordnance and construction representatives. Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, has announced the appointment of Col. C. H. Tenney and Major W. K. Peasley, of the Ordnance Department, and Mrs. H. M. North, of the Construction Division of the Department, to this duty. The board is authorized to employ assistants and arrange for its own office facilities. In connection with the Gillespie explosion General Williams has also announced that Col. W. C. Spruance, jr., and Ralph Crews, have, by direction of the Secretary of War, been designated to attend the hearings of the Senate committee now in session for the purpose of investigating the loading plant explosion, which caused the loss of sixty-four lives and property damage to the amount of \$10,000,000. Colonel Spruance was a witness at the Senatorial investigation, which commenced at Perth Amboy, N.J., Nov. 9. Senator Frelinghuysen, head of the committee, drew from Colonel Spruance the statement that United States troops were used to guard the plant immediately after the explosion, Colonel Spruance having arrived soon after the accident. He said he did not know how many soldiers were in the command. Their duty was to prevent unauthorized persons from approaching too near the works. On Oct. 6 he sent word to the War Department asking that 500 more soldiers be sent to the scene, but they did not arrive until the 9th or 10th. Before entering the Army Colonel Spruance was director of the explosives manufacturing department of the du Pont company.

#### TEN GOOD RULES FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, in an address made Oct. 5 to the midshipmen at the institution at the commencement of the new scholastic year, gave them some sound advice, which he placed in the form of the following ten paragraphs:

- Do your day's work every day.
- Strive for 100 per cent. efficiency in everything you undertake.
- Obey orders and regulations cheerfully, honestly, conscientiously.
- Do your full duty on time all the time.
- Practice self-control and self-denial.
- Be considerate of others; be helpful and cheerful and courteous; be a gentleman under all circumstances and maintain a fine sense of personal honor.
- Don't be a "growler" or a "sea-lawyer" or a "drifter" or a "dud."

Be true to yourself; be true to your messmates; be true to your task; be true to the great naval service to which it is your priceless privilege to belong.

Always steer a straight course, and always answer with a cheerful, "Aye, aye, sir!"

Be a man and never say die.

Of the terms used in the seventh paragraph, "growler" need not be defined. A "sea-lawyer" is one who is always concerned about his rights and the way his superiors are conducting things. A "drifter" is the man without settled purpose and easily swayed by persons or conditions. "Dud" is a word borrowed from the western front, meaning a projectile which does not explode. Admiral Eberle explained his own idea of it. "It is a shell without a burning charge, a dummy or a blank, or a dead one, having no 'pep,' no punch, no initiative," he said.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

##### Launch of Eagle No. 2.

The Navy Department on Nov. 9 announced that the submarine chaser, Eagle No. 2, was launched at the Detroit plant of the Ford Company.

Two large fleet supply buildings in Brooklyn have been completed and are to be in full operation by Jan. 1, it is expected. Each is of reinforced concrete, eight stories in height and 700 feet long, with 911,600 square feet of space. Thirty-two freight cars can be run on to the ground floor of each building and unloaded in about one hour. Rear Admiral Charles S. Williams, P.C., U.S.N., in charge of the provisions and clothing depot at the New York navy yard, is to be in charge, with Comdr. T. W. Leutze, U.S.N. The Atlantic Fleet, when in port, will be supplied from the buildings by electric tractors operated by sailors. The buildings were finished two months ahead of schedule time.

Capt. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., American instructor at the Brazilian Naval College, who is leaving Rio Janeiro for the United States, was the guest of honor Nov. 13 at a luncheon at the Naval Club, where he was presented with a bronze memorial of the Navy's appreciation of his services. Capt. Vogelgesang will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Benjamin C. Bryan, who has been on duty at Charleston, S.C., as commandant of the navy yard there.

Comdr. C. G. Smith, U.S.N., who has been on duty as assistant surgeon at the U.S. Navy Base Hospital at Strathpeffer, Scotland, has returned to take charge of the Norfolk Naval Hospital. Capt. W. B. Grove, U.S.N., now at Norfolk, has been ordered to the Washington Naval Hospital.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., visited Venice on Nov. 14 and dined with King Victor Emmanuel. The Admiral expressed to the King the admiration generally felt for the victory attained by Italy. The Admiral left for Paris later in the same day.

The Navy Department has been informed of the following casualties in Naval Hospital H-7ery No. 1, in service in France: Robert Emmett Elliott, engineer, second class, U.S.N., lacerated chest; Algernon Joseph Burdett, ship's fitter, second class, U.S.N.R.F., lacerated

nose and face; Walter Hugh Edmunds, seaman, second class, U.S.N., concussion of scalp (slight); Kenneth William Guthrie, landsman for electrician (radio), U.S. N.R.F., thigh and leg lacerated; Arthur Paul Sharpe, ship's fitter, first class, U.S.N.R.F., died in Army field hospital Oct. 29.

The following enlisted men attached to the yard tug Samoset were accidentally drowned on Nov. 9: Charles Millard Giberson, seaman, U.S.N.; Joseph Lawson Robinson, fireman, second class, U.S.N.

Secretary Daniels when asked on Nov. 15 as to who would succeed Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said that the new appointment had not yet been determined. The names of Capt. Victor Blue and Capt. William A. Moffatt are among those unofficially mentioned as being under consideration for appointment.

#### NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

Continued from page 389.

High-speaking navies which the war has brought about is one of the lasting benefits which these terrible years have given us, and the co-operation with the United States Navy will never be forgotten by the Royal Navy."

##### Battleship Britannia Lost Sunk.

The old British battleship Britannia of 16,350 tons was torpedoed near the west entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar on Nov. 9, 1918, the British Admiralty announces. She did not sink until three and a half hours later, and thirty-nine officers and 673 men were saved. Her normal complement was 777. This is probably the last war vessel lost by the deliberate act of the enemy in the war. The Britannia was completed in 1906 and was 453 feet seven inches in length over all and had a speed of nineteen knots. Her main battery was composed of four twelve-inch guns. She belonged to the Commonwealth class of battleships, the last class designed by the late Sir William White, which were known as extremely handy ships.

##### Loss of the Audacious.

The British Admiralty on Nov. 13, 1918, officially announced for the first time the loss of the 23,000-ton battleship Audacious by striking a mine on Oct. 27, 1914, off the North Irish coast. The Admiralty had previously remained silent on the loss, at the urgent request of Admiral Jellicoe, the former commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet. Unofficial statements of the ship's loss had been published as well as photographs showing the Audacious abandoned with her main deck almost awash. Efforts had been made to tow her to an Irish port for repairs, but the water gained so rapidly that she finally had to be abandoned. Some newspaper reports were published stating that she had been safely docked and repaired. The Audacious was completed in 1913 and was a 21-knot ship with a main battery of ten 13.5-inch guns. The Audacious is the twelfth battleship to be lost by the British in the war.

##### Italian Attack on Austrian Ship.

A particularly daring and brilliant enterprise on the part of the Italian navy was the successful attack made by Commander Rossetti and Lieutenant Paolucci in a small torpedo craft on the 20,000-ton Austrian battleship Viribus Unitis, in the heavily fortified Austrian naval base of Pola, early on Nov. 1. The huge ship, which had a length of 525 feet, and carried eleven inches of armor, was sunk and many of her complement of 962 officers and men lost their lives. The main battery of the warship consisted of twelve 12-inch guns. She was completed in 1912, and had a speed of 20.37 knots. The Viribus Unitis is the third battleship of her class the Italians have sunk this year. She and her three sister ships were considered very powerful craft, and were well designed. A fourth Austrian battleship was destroyed in 1917.

##### Ship Tonnage in Last Quarter.

The output of world tonnage in the last quarter exceeded the losses from all causes by nearly 500,000 gross tons, according to a statement made by the British Admiralty in a press dispatch from London dated Nov. 6. The United Kingdom built new shipping to the amount of 411,395 tons; the other Allies and neutrals 972,735 tons. The tonnage of merchant vessels completed in the United Kingdom and entered into service in October was 136,100. The United States Shipping Board announced in Washington Nov. 6 that additions to America's merchant marine during October totaled 413,908 tons, nearly 50,000 tons more than in September, thus breaking all shipbuilding records in the United States and abroad.

##### Success of the Convoy System.

Since the convoy system was successfully adopted some 26,000,000 tons of food and 35,000,000 tons of munitions have arrived in convoy in England and the loss of food ships was reduced from nearly ten per cent. to one per cent., according to a press dispatch from London of Nov. 6. During the summer just past 307 ships of a tonnage of 1,466,000 arrived with the Argentine wheat crop for Great Britain, France, and Italy, and only one ship was lost. This may be compared with the worst period for sinkings, the week ended April 29, 1917, when 119 ships were lost. Convoys between July 26, 1917, and Oct. 19, 1918, were 1,027 in number, containing 14,968 ships, of which only 118 were lost. The gross tonnage was 77,057,231. The tonnage lost was 654,288. One convoy of United States troops and British ships brought 30,000 men. The grand total of merchant ships convoyed was 85,772 and the losses were only 433. The volume of traffic to and from the United Kingdom in less than three-quarters of this year increased by one-third, while the risk of loss is one-half of what it was.

## THE NAVY.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Nov. 7, 1918.

Capt. Charles F. Hughes to be a rear admiral, temporary, from Oct. 11, 1918.

Comdr. Allen Buchanan to be a captain, temporary, from Oct. 11, 1918.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders, temporary, from dates noted: W. L. Wright, Oct. 1, 1918; H. V. Bryan, Oct. 10; E. L. Vanderkloot, Oct. 11; W. J. Ruble, Oct. 14; J. R. Palmer, Oct. 15.

Naval constructors, rank commander, to be naval constructors, rank captain, temporary, from July 1, 1918: Henry Williams and Henry T. Wright.

Naval constructors, rank lieutenant commander, to be naval constructors, rank commander, temporary, from July 1, 1918: A. H. Van Keuren, P. H. Fritz, R. W. Ryden, F. G. Coburn, W. P. Druley and H. S. Howard.

Assistant naval constructors, rank lieutenant (i.g.), to be assistant naval constructors, rank lieutenant, temporary, from

Sept. 24, 1918: H. E. Oster, H. N. Wallin, W. H. Hopkins, jr., W. J. Malone, L. B. Richardson, R. S. McDowell and W. C. Wade.

Officers to be assistant naval constructors, rank lieutenant (i.g.), temporary, from Oct. 15, 1918: M. C. Faber, V. A. Saar, W. A. Nightingale and G. R. Army.

#### COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Nov. 7, 1918.

First Lieutenants to be captains in the Coast Guard, temporary, from Sept. 21, 1918: W. J. Keester, E. A. Coffin, J. S. Baylis, C. G. Roemer, W. N. Derby, L. C. Mueller, C. H. Dench, W. K. Seammell, E. A. Bothwell, W. H. Eberly, R. L. Lucas, S. S. Yeandle, P. A. Zechenschler, T. S. Klinger, C. E. Anstett, H. G. Hemingway, J. A. Starr, J. E. Stika.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Herbert N. Perham to be captain of Engineers in the Coast Guard, temporary, from Sept. 21, 1918.

Third Lieutenants to be second lieutenants in the Coast Guard, temporary, from Sept. 21, 1918: George W. McKean and John Trebes, jr.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. John A. Curran to be second lieutenant of Engineers, temporary, in the Coast Guard from Sept. 21, 1918.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 14.—During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Pharm. (T) Francis X. Francis; Lieuts. James C. Doughty and George W. Ruger (M.C.), George M. Mackenzie (M.C.), U.S.N.R.F., and Jacob S. Rosenblat (M.C.); Lieut. (i.g.) Rex H. White (M.C.), U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. Louis C. English (P.C.); Lieut. (i.g.) Leo J. DeFranco (C.H.C.); James Ellenwood (C.H.C.), William S. Terrell (C.H.C.), Edmund H. Carhart (C.H.C.), and William E. Harrison (C.H.C.).

To shore duty—Capt. Frank L. Austin, Lieut. Comdr. Newton H. White, Ensign Asa J. Brown, U.S.N.R.F., and Lieut. Ross B. Deming (P.C.).

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 8.—Major Bernard F. Hickey detailed as assistant adjutant and inspector.

Capt. F. O. Brown and F. E. Turin, M.C.R., rank changed from captain (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, to first lieutenant (provisional), M.C. Reserve.

Second Lieuts. L. W. Everett and B. Reamey appointed second lieutenants (provisional), M.C. Reserve, and assigned duty with 6th Regiment, A.E.F.

NOV. 9.—Major J. C. Fegan to Washington, D.C., upon arrival in United States.

Capt. W. W. Scott detached sea; to Marine Bks., Washington, D.C.

First Lieuts. J. D. Brady and D. M. Taft, M.C.R., appointed first lieutenants (provisional) in M.C. Reserve.

First Lieut. G. W. Farnham, M.C.R., appointed first lieutenant (provisional) in Fleet M.C. Reserve.

Second Lieut. T. F. Appleby detached Marine Bks., New York, to sea.

Following men appointed second lieutenants (provisional) in M.C. Reserve and assigned duty at stations opposite their names: T. Feligley, C. E. North and A. O. Halter, Marine Bks., Philadelphia; J. H. Lackey, assistant paymaster, New York; E. E. Selbes and L. A. Scott, Marine Bks., Quantico.

NOV. 11.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Pendleton detached Hqs., Marine Corps; to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Col. R. C. Berkeley detached Marine Bks., New York; to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C.

Col. H. C. Davis to Marine Bks., New York, N.Y., upon arrival in United States.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Manwaring detached Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C.; to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. S. S. Simpson, M.C.R., detached Marine Bks., New Orleans, La.; to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. A. A. Acres detached 3d Brigade, Galveston, Texas; to Marine Bks., New Orleans, La.

First Lieut. S. F. Hollins detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Second Lieut. H. W. Miller, M.C.R., detached Recruiting District, New York, N.Y.; to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Marine Gunner E. T. Osabel to Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal., upon arrival in United States.

NOV. 12.—Capt. D. J. Ready to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va., upon discharge from Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Marine Gunner H. P. Mills detached Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.; to Marine Bks., Tucker, N.J.

NOV. 13.—Capt. R. E. Wright detailed as Asst. Paym.

First Lieut. T. Wilson detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal.

Marine Gunner G. F. Peters appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Bks., Portsmouth, N.H.

Q.M. Clerk F. F. Casey and W. H. Ford detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Q.M. Clerk G. W. Skavish to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in United States.

NOV. 14.—Capt. G. B. Erskine to Marine Bks., Norfolk, Va., upon discharge from Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. K. O. Cottle detached Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; to Marine Bks., San Diego, Cal.

#### Casualties.

First Lieut. W. S. Progne killed in airplane accident.

Capt. H. E. Chandler killed in action.

Capt. D. E. Kilguff and 1st Lieut. K. C. Hash died of wounds.

#### NAVY G.C.M.'S.

Ensign (T) James W. Lennon, U.S.N., was found guilty of culpable negligence in the performance of duty and drunkenness on duty by a G.C.M. held on board the U.S.S. Tonopah on May 30, 1918. He was sentenced to be reduced to the rating of quartermaster, third class; to be restricted to his ship or station for a period of three months, and to lose \$200 pay. The convening authority approved the sentence, but the Judge Advocate General, after stating that the sentence of reduction to an enlisted rating could be lawfully inflicted on an officer only for the offense of absence from his command without leave, recommended that no such of the sentence as provided that he be reduced to the rating of quartermaster, third class, be set aside. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation concurred in the action of the convening authority and his recommendations were approved by the Secretary of the Navy. (C.M.O. No. 73, 1918.)

Ensign Godwin Frederick Werlein, U.S.N.R.F., was found guilty of neglect of duty by a G.C.M. held on board the U.S.S. McNeil on April 23, 1918. He was sentenced to be publicly reprimanded and to lose \$25 per month of his pay for one year. The convening authority, in view of the previous good service of the accused while in command of a mine sweeper and his limited experience as commanding officer of a vessel of the Navy, recommended that the loss of pay be remitted. Ensign Werlein was released from arrest and restored to duty. (C.M.O. No. 89, 1918.)

Ensign Henry J. Fraser, U.S.N.R.F., was acquitted of a charge of drunkenness by a G.C.M. held on board the U.S.S. Baltimore on June 26, 1918. (C.M.O. No. 96, 1918.)

Ensign James L. Goodwin, U.S.N.R.F., was convicted by a G.C.M. held at the Boston Navy Yard on June 28, 1918, of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of his duty and of having through negligence allowed a vessel of the Navy to run upon a rock. He was sentenced to be placed at the foot of the list of ensigns of the U.S.N.R.F. and to lose \$25 per month of his pay for one year. The convening authority approved the sentence. (C.M.O. No. 97, 1918.)

Ensign Otis L. Dunlap, U.S.N.R.F., was tried before a G.C.M. at Base No. 7 on Aug. 10, 1918, charged with absence from station and duty after leave had expired, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. He was sentenced to be dismissed the U.S.N.R.F. The President confirmed the sentence. (C.M.O. No. 124, 1918.)

Ensign (T) Walter Mowor, U.S.N., was convicted by a G.C.M. held on board the U.S.S. Castine, of the Atlantic Fleet, June 8, 1918, of having been absent from station and duty without leave and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Navy. The convening authority approved the sentence, which was approved by the President. (C.M.O. 74.)



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1918.

Normal conditions have been restored, the precautionary measures on account of the influenza epidemic having been removed. Red Cross work is going on as usual; the regular monthly meeting took place on Wednesday; when reports were read and the plans outlined for the future. An officers' hop, informal, was held on Friday evening, quite a number attending. Mr. Mayer's organ recital on Sunday afternoon attracted a large audience; this recital was postponed from Oct. 27; Mr. Mayer was assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Gance, baritone, who sang several selections, among others the stirring new war song by Colonel Markham, who wrote both words and music, and "Danny, Deever," set to music by Danroschi. Mr. Mayer's program included Soderman's "Swedish Wedding March," Sullivan's "Lost Chord" and Dubois's "Meditation."

The Fourth Classmen on Sunday presented another very good parade, which was witnessed by many people; the new cadets are arriving daily, but have not yet commenced academic work, their activities being engaged in intensive drilling on the plain; the weather has been excellent so far for outdoor drills.

Col. Jens Bugge, commandant of cadets, has reported and has assumed the duties of his office. Major Herbert E. Marshburn has been assigned to duty as treasurer, U.S. Military Academy, quartermaster and commissary of cadets and in charge of cadet laundry, relieving Capt. Blaine A. Dixon.

Colonel Coiler left on Thursday for his new station; Col. Evans Jones has started for American Lake, Wash. Major and Mrs. Philip Gordon have also left the post. Col. Frederick W. Coleman, G.S., spent a few hours on Wednesday with his mother, Mrs. Coleman, and sister, Mrs. Carter; he has just returned from France. Major H. W. Jorvey was the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, for a short visit recently. Major and Mrs. Ord are spending a few days in Washington. Major and Mrs. Moreton had Mrs. Moreton's nephew, Ensign Short, of the Navy, as their guest for a day or two last week.

Mrs. A. C. Hall, of Stamford, spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Morrison; Major Morrison and son, Eric, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Hall in Stamford this week. Mrs. Johnson and Miss Johnson, mother and sister of Major A. B. Johnson, are spending the winter here. Col. and Mrs. Bull had dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Hobbs, Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Miss Bradley and Major Johnson. Mrs. G. H. Eldredge, of California, is visiting her cousin, Miss Newlands; on Sunday Col. and Mrs. Willcox had supper for Mrs. Eldredge and Miss Newlands.

The Reading Club resumed its meetings this week, when Mrs. Asensio read her paper on "The Evolution of the Hired Girl"; current events were given by Mrs. Thomson; the club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Santschi; new members of the club are Mesdames Godson, Hobbs, Bethel and Sharrer. The Monday Afternoon Bridge Club met this week; the ladies who won prizes were Mesdames Hardin, Godson and Hanna. Moving pictures were shown in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, with a large audience present.

The funeral of the late Col. Edgar W. Bass, professor, U.S. Military Academy, retired, was held at the old chapel on Saturday afternoon; Colonels Tillman, Fieberger, Echols, Willcox and Robinson and Lieutenant Colonels Holt, Stuart and Carter acted as pall-bearers; the Corps of Cadets acted as escort, and the usual military honors were rendered. Among the friends from away who attended the funeral were Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, General Crozier, General Roe, Captain Metcalfe and Lieutenant Braden.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 14, 1918.

Comdr. George C. Pegram, U.S.N., has now assumed the duty of aid to Superintendent Eberle. Lieut. Comdr. John P. Miller, U.S.N., has assumed the duty of officer-in-charge of the Naval Reserve training classes.

Mrs. James C. Cressap, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Logan Cressap, U.S.N., has left Annapolis for a few weeks and at her return Mrs. Otis Davis, her daughter, wife of Lieutenant Davis, U.S.N., is expected to accompany her.

Dr. Raymond Spear, U.S.N., who has been stationed at the Naval Hospital here for two years, will leave in a few days for Yokohama, Japan.

The naval preparatory schools here are gradually filling up their rolls of scholarship. It is intimated that there are now 200 candidates here preparing for their admission examination as midshipmen. The next tests will be in February, 1919.

On Nov. 25 the fall schedules for outdoor exercises at the Naval Academy will be displaced by the winter's indoor schedules, which will obtain until March 23 next.

The crews of the Naval Academy have just received a consignment of forty beautiful cars from Timothy Shea, of Springfield, Mass. James C. Cantler, boathouse keeper, is adorning them with colors of gold and blue. Basketball games have been arranged with the New York University team, with Swarthmore, Princeton and Pennsylvania. Intensive training in wrestling is to begin next week. Midshipman Riemann was the only man lost by graduation to the wrestling team. The track team, under Captain Hibbs, has had about fifty men out on cross-country runs.

Though beaten by the substantial score of 37 to 6, the eleven of the Naval Operating Base, Hampton, gave the midshipmen a hard contest all the way along on Nov. 9, and proved the best of the Service teams which have played here this year. In the last quarter a run of eighty-five yards, made by Christenberry, the old Davidson College player, gave the visitors their only score, but it was the most brilliant piece of individual work of the game. Within two minutes of the opening game the midshipmen carried the ball from past midfield to their opponents' goal, using but four plays. At no other time did they have an easy job, however, for the Hampton bluejackets kept right at them and made them fight for everything. The defensive strength of the visitors was strongly supported by the fine work of its ends, King and Moore, and the excellent punting of Foley and Godsey. Ingram and Rawlings made the greatest number of yards for the local players, though Butler carried the ball over for five of the six touchdowns.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, Nov. 12, 1918.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William J. Glasgow and their son, Lieut. Joseph Glasgow, were guests last week of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Gen. and Mrs. Glasgow came on from Camp Funston, Kas., to attend the graduation of their son at the U.S. Military Academy. Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory were also guests last week of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith.

A number of officers and ladies of Governors Island were guests at the dinner given at the Plaza Hotel for the Mid-European Union, at which Dr. John Marzarak, president of the Czechoslovak state, was the guest of honor. Addresses were made by Dr. Marzarak and others. Colonel William A. Simpson responded to the toast—The Army.

On Monday, when the signing of the armistices was celebrated in New York city by a spontaneous outpouring of the people from dawn to midnight, the only military parade was that of the Battalion of the 25th Infantry from Fort Jay. Under command of Major John C. F. Tillson, Jr., the battalion entrained at South Ferry at eleven o'clock and proceeded to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where a parade was formed with the band as escort to a staff of American, Belgian, English and other officers, including a number of generals of the New York Guard and a large body of New York citizens of prominence, and proceeded via Fifth avenue through a dense mass of cheering people numbering hundreds of thousands, to the Army and Navy Club in Gramercy Park. Here a battalion front was formed, and the national colors of the Allies were given out to representatives of all the countries in the war against Germany, including China, Siam, Brazil and others. As each color was received an escort was furnished from the battalion of two soldiers and the parade returned to the Public Library, where the flags were raised simultaneously on the staffs of the terrace and the band played the American national anthem amid the cheers of a crowd that filled the street as far as the eye could reach. The parade resumed its line of march to the Ritz-Carlton, where it was dis-

missed. The men were guests of the Fifth Avenue Association in various restaurants, and the officers were their guests at the hotel in the ballroom, where speeches were made by the representatives of the Allied nations. It was highly appropriate that the 25th should have taken this part in the ceremonies of rejoicing on this day as the first official and military act of the armistice, because the 25th performed the first overt act of war of the American Army when on April 6, 1917, at 3:30 a.m., the battalion seized all the German ships in the harbor and interned their crews.

The quarantine was raised from Fort Jay on Nov. 9 after thirty-nine days, and the freedom was much appreciated. A few convalescents remain in the hospital, but the epidemic had been practically checked for some time. The soldiers' dances of the Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men were resumed on Nov. 12. This was the first dance of the season, as the dance scheduled for Oct. 1 was not given. The dance on Nov. 12 was a large and successful affair. The committee is constituted of one soldier from each company of the battalion and from the Medical and Quartermaster Corps and from the 5th Guard Company, Atlantic Branch, U.S.A.D. Barracks, and the Guard and Fire Company. The officers' dances are scheduled to be resumed on Nov. 15.

The Army Training School band and the 22d Regimental band took part in the occasion at the Hippodrome on Nov. 10, the other bands forming the consolidated band being from Forts Hamilton and Totten.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 4, 1918.

Major and Mrs. Carl McKinney announce the birth of a son at St. John's Hospital, Leavenworth, on Nov. 1. Mrs. McKinney is the daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Eben Swift and is remaining with them at Fort Leavenworth during the absence of Major McKinney in Italy. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Allison left Monday for the East, Colonel Allison going to Camp Meade, Md., for duty and Mrs. Allison to West Point, N.Y., where she will visit her brother before joining Colonel Allison.

Gregg Lindsay, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, has received the presidential appointment to the Military Academy at West Point and will enter upon his studies early in November. He formerly resided at Fort Leavenworth during the time his father was stationed at the garrison. His brother Robert entered West Point last year.

Lieut. Clarkson McNary, recently graduated from West Point, was the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. W. D. Kelly, in Leavenworth, en route to Temple, Ariz., to spend a furlough with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. O. C. McNary. Mrs. Jesse Holmes, who is spending some time with her mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely, during the absence of Major Holmes abroad, shared the honors with Mrs. Eugene Burr, of Los Angeles, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. B. Burr, at a beautiful luncheon given Thursday by Mrs. Charles Snyder, of Leavenworth. Others belonging to the Service present included Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and Mrs. Milo C. Corey.

On Wednesday evening the Misses Mae and Blanche Galvin, of Leavenworth, honored their house guests at a delightful Halloween party for a large number of friends from Fort Leavenworth. The music for the dancing was furnished by the Sixth Training Battalion Signal Corps orchestra, and prizes at a number of games were awarded to Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant Ralway.

Capt. and Mrs. Garth Goodlett announce the birth of a son on Oct. 31 in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Goodlett was Miss Gaylord, of Junction City, and is a niece of Mrs. Sedgwick Rice. Lieut. Col. M. N. Greeley has come from Newport News, Va., to spend a short leave with Mrs. Greeley and children at this garrison.

Lieut. William Mears, who has been seriously ill at the base hospital, Camp Meade, has fully recovered. He received his promotion to first lieutenant of Remount on Oct. 12, and was ordered to Camp Devens, Mass., as assistant commandant of Remount Division. Capt. Eugene G. Gimple arrived from Columbus, N.M., Sunday, to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Gimple, in Leavenworth, on a sick leave of fifteen days.

Lieut. Joseph Cranston, who was graduated Friday from the Military Academy, is spending a fortnight with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cranston, in Leavenworth. Mrs. Houston, who has been with her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Cowan, left Monday for Fort Riley to visit her son, Col. James Houston, who recently broke his arm while fixing a motor car. Lieutenant Pulsifer, who graduated last Friday from the Military Academy, is visiting his parents, Capt. and Mrs. George Pulsifer, Meade avenue.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 11, 1918.

Lieut. Percival Wilson, who has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, in Leavenworth, left Friday for Brooklyn, N.Y., where he will enter the naval hospital for treatment. Lieutenant Wilson is attached to the Marine Corps and was wounded at the battle of Chateau-Thierry. Mrs. F. C. Runkle, who has been spending some months with her daughter, Mrs. H. Putnam, on Meade avenue, will leave this week to be with her daughter, Mrs. Whitaker, and Major Whitaker at Leon Springs, Texas, for several months. Mr. Putnam and baby will remain as guests of Miss Frances Stevenson in Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. George Pulsifer received word Wednesday of the marriage of their son, Lieut. Arthur Pulsifer, and Miss Marie Sayer, of Littleton, N.Y., which was celebrated in New York Nov. 2, the day following the graduation of Lieutenant Pulsifer from West Point Military Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Pulsifer arrived Saturday to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pulsifer on Meade avenue.

Miss Lou Uline entertained at dinner Thursday, honoring Lieut. Percival Wilson and Joseph Cranston. The guests numbered six.

A cablegram was received last week by Mrs. Everett D. Barlow, announcing that her husband, Major Barlow, was recovering from wounds received in battle on Sept. 14. He has also received his promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Mrs. Barlow, who was Miss Bernice Leach, of Leavenworth, has been residing since his departure for France at the Planters' apartments. For the past week she has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Geiger, and Mr. Geiger before leaving with her children for Monterey, Cal., where they will spend the coming winter.

Capt. Desmond O'Keefe, of Fort Sill, last week visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Keefe, in Leavenworth. He was en route to Mt. Clemens, Mich., to take a preparatory course in the aviation machine-gun school. While Capt. A. S. Levinsohn, formerly connected with the Army National Bank at Fort Leavenworth, is in Italy. Mrs. Levinsohn is with relatives in Youngstown, Ohio. Major George Pulsifer, Air Service, formerly of Fort Leavenworth, was shot and wounded in action on Oct. 8. His parents, Capt. and Mrs. George Pulsifer, received a cable announcing the fact last Thursday. Major Pulsifer was shot through the lungs.

In the graduation list of the two classes at the West Point Military Academy on Nov. 1 the names of ten former graduates and students of the Leavenworth High School appear. Lieuts. Joseph Cranston and Frank G. Davis were graduates of the Class of 1916, and the following were students of the school: Lieuts. Arthur Pulsifer, Willard Holbrook, William Barton, Lewis Ely, Richard Overhine, Stone Sorey, Stanley Holbrook and William Miller. Lieut. Clarkson McNary, also of the class, attended the school of Leavenworth. In the class graduated from the Academy last June two of the class members were also students—Lieuts. Bittmann Barth and Haversham Elliott.

Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Peabody announce the birth on Nov. 9 of a daughter, to whom they have given the name of Marjorie. Before her marriage Mrs. Peabody was Miss Lillian Reyburn, of Leavenworth. Captain Peabody, who has been with Mrs. Peabody as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reyburn for the past fortnight, returned Monday to his station at Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas.

A telegram has been received announcing the death of John L. Corbett, Jr., on Nov. 7 in Chicago from influenza, followed by diphtheria. The burial was at the national cemetery, at Fort Sheridan. He was the son of Major and Mrs. J. L. Corbett, until recently residents of Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. D. D. Gregory has received word from her husband, Colonel Gregory, in France, that he had been gassed and was in the hospital recovering from his injuries.

Miss Mary Fuller left Friday for Washington, where she will

be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ernest Gentry, and Colonel Gentry. Col. Sedgwick Rice went on Friday to Kansas City, where he acted as godfather at the christening of the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Garth Goodlett, formerly of Fort Leavenworth. The other sponsors were the baby's great grandmother, Mrs. Garth, of Hannibal, Mo., and the grandfather, Mr. Robert Goodlett.

## SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 7, 1918.

Rear Admiral Harry H. Rousseau, U.S.N., now connected in an advisory capacity with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Capt. J. B. Pillsbury, Pacific coast representative of the U.S. Shipping Board, made an inspection this week of the concrete shipbuilding plant now under construction here.

Ensign M. D. Neely has been named as athletic and amusement officer at the section naval base here, succeeding Lieut. F. S. Irby, who has left for London. Mrs. Huff and Mrs. Seynel, wives of Capt. Thomas F. Huff and V. Seynel, respectively, were hostesses at a gathering Saturday evening in honor of their husbands, who had just returned from a course at the School of Fire at Fort Sill.

Capt. and Mrs. Neal Swasey have arrived from New York and are making their home at the U.S. Grant Hotel during the captain's assignment as instructor in trench mortar fighting at Camp Kearny. Mrs. Smart, wife of Major Robert Smart, entertained with a small dinner party at her home Saturday. Major Thomas J. Hanley, U.S.A., accompanied his wife and baby to this city Monday. They have been living at Carruthers Field, Fort Worth, but Mrs. Hanley will remain here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meilleur, while her husband goes overseas.

Mrs. Knight, wife of Major Samuel Knight, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Kearny, who is passing the season at Hotel del Coronado, entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Hoff, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden, Capt. T. M. Potts, U.S.N., Comdr. Henry N. Jensen and Comdr. J. H. Klein, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden, U.S.N., entertained with a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Friday in honor of Comdr. Henry N. Jensen, U.S.N.

Col. and Mrs. Laurence C. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Hine, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Vroom and Lieut. T. A. Merrill, H. M. Mullinix, J. B. Gromer and Hamilton Murray, U.S.N., were guests at a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado Friday, when Mrs. Frances L. Spence was hostess.

Mrs. Beggs, wife of Lieut. Percy W. Beggs, 21st Inf., stationed at Camp Kearny, has gone to Los Angeles to visit her sister and thence to San Francisco for a stay of some weeks. Mrs. Will S. Heberd has gone to Portland, Ore., where her husband, an architect, is engaged in government work. Thence she will proceed to Annapolis to spend the Christmas holidays with her daughter, who is the wife of Lieut. Rivers J. Carastaphen, instructor in engineering at the Naval Academy.

The football eleven from Admiral Fullam's flagship was defeated by the team from the North Island aviation field Sunday on the polo grounds by a score of 33 to 3. Battery A was victor over Battery B at baseball at Fort Rosecrans, 5 to 2. At Camp Kearny a football game between the 48th and 64th Field Artillery Regiments resulted in a score of 12 to 7 in favor of the 48th.

## CAMP FORREST AND FORT OGLETHORPE.

Camp Forrest, Ga., Nov. 10, 1918.

A football game was the event of the day on Nov. 2, when the contesting teams were Camp Greenleaf and Camp Hancock.

Mrs. Carl Douglas will be with her mother in Chattanooga while Lieutenant Douglas is in France. Capt. Charles A. Lyster, who has been on a visit to his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Lyster, has recently received his majority. He is now stationed at Fort Bliss. Mrs. G. Manning Ellis, wife of Major Ellis, of Chattanooga, will leave this week for Boston, where she will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Spencer Lewis, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Thompson are located in Chattanooga while Captain Thompson is in Camp Greenleaf. Capt. and Mrs. G. L. Bailey are located in the city.

Captain Sullivan, of the M.O.T.C., entertained on Wednesday evening with a dinner on Signal Mountain for the baseball team of the M.O.T.C. Capt. Strang Nicklin has returned to his station, Camp Gordon, after a visit for a few days in Chattanooga, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Nicklin. Lieut. John E. Loop, 25th F.A., Camp McClellan, Annapolis, has been on a short visit to his home in Chattanooga. He returned to Annapolis on Nov. 3. Lieut. William Fritts spent a few days in Chattanooga, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fritts, his parents. Lieutenant Fritts is stationed at Camp Sherman.

The theatrical troupe of the Quartermaster Corps entertained a large audience with a high class performance on Nov. 7 at the Wilder Theater, near Lytle.

## FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., Oct. 16, 1918.

Many changes have come to Fort Omaha within the past few weeks. Although it was with regret everyone said "Bon voyage" to Lieut. Col. H. B. Hersey as he departed for overseas, it was with pleasure the post welcomed the new commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Jacob W. S. Wuest, and his charming wife. The Friday before Colonel Hersey left the officers of Fort Omaha gave a reception and dance for the old and new commanding officers at the Blackstone Hotel. Several hundred invitations were issued bidding town folk to one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. Many dinner parties were given before the reception. The following Saturday Col. and Mrs. Wuest entertained all the officers and wives of Fort Omaha at their new quarters, which were very festive with pink roses, pretty girls and gallant young officers. A tea for officers and wives of Fort Crook and Florence Field was planned for the following week, but has been indefinitely postponed because of Spanish influenza.

Major and Mrs. E. W. Crockett bid a few guests to their quarters at Fort Crook last Sunday. Among those present were Mrs. Rosewater, of Kansas City, who is a guest of Colonel Scott's wife at Fort Crook; Lieut. Otto Weimer celebrated receiving his commission in the Army, and Miss Marion Baer, the four-months-old daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Baer, made her debut at tea parties on that day. Mrs. C. A. Young, whose husband is doing "Y" work in England, was also present. She is with her daughter and son-in-law, Major and Mrs. R. T. Crawford, at Fort Omaha. Capt. and Mrs. Howard White have Howard Leo as an addition to their happy household. Major and Mrs. R. S. Bamberger and Tom have left for Washington, D.C., and from all reports are enjoying the new life there very much. Capt. M. J. O'Brien and Capt. A. B. Lindquist both received their majority recently. During the epidemic of influenza the surgeons of the post have worked ceaselessly, and while some gave up their lives, many are saved and on duty again. Lieut. and Mrs. Leroy Perkins have taken quarters at the post. A band has been organized and gives more life to the place, particularly now that the quarantine is on. Miss Marian Lowell, sister of Mrs. E. T. Vredenburg, has returned to Boston after several weeks' visit with the Lieutenant and his wife.

Capt. R. H. Harrell is in Georgia on leave, but is expected to return soon. Major Henry Rodgers, who has been in charge of Florence Field, is ordered to Fort John Wise. It was a loss to the post when Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden left for Washington on Tuesday, where the Captain is to report to the Chief of Staff for duty. A publication of the Ballston School is to appear shortly, it is rumored, bearing the ominous title "The Gas-Bag." An addition was made to the "Eyes of the Air" when Lieutenant Gladhill arrived with an airplane. An Italian, direct from the front lines, in charge of men from its own nation, now overlooks the countryside daily. It is with regret that the many friends of the French mission officers said farewell to them on their departure to other fields of duty, Lieutenant Crivelli to Arcadia and "Sunny California," and Lieutenants LeMaire, Loudin and Orhac to Fort John Wise, Texas. Captain Bonvelain has been promoted to major



since his arrival in this country. He is making Washington, D.C., the headquarters for his charming wife and small son. Football practice has begun on the parade ground and already many games have been scheduled. Lieutenants McKay, Spang, Lundberg and Ralph Reynolds are active on the team.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 5, 1918.

Lieut. Richard Livingston, U.S.M.C., is confined to the naval hospital with pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

Col. and Mrs. John H. Read, U.S.A., have arrived from Texas and are for the present at Dr. and Mrs. Southgate Leigh's, Shirley avenue. Mrs. William H. G. Bullard, who has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Naval Constr. and Mrs. B. S. Bullard, has left for Washington to spend some time. Mrs. William Sharp, who has been the guest of her son, Mr. Willoughby Sharp, in New York, has returned to her home, Freemason street. Capt. Addison Hagan, U.S.M.C., who has been at the naval hospital convalescing from wounds received overseas, left last week to spend a month's sick leave with his mother, Mrs. John Hagan, in Richmond. Mrs. William Broderick, who has been spending some time in Washington to be with her husband, Lieutenant Broderick, U.S.A., has returned to Portsmouth, where she will spend the winter with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hope, in the Macon, North street.

Ensign and Mrs. Edward M. Frost, who have been spending their honeymoon with Ensign Frost's father, Mr. E. G. Frost, at his home, Brattleboro, Vt., have returned to Norfolk and are for the present residing with Mrs. Frost's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Thompson. Surg. and Mrs. Martin Donelson, U.S.N., and little son, who have been making their home in the Wayne apartment, have moved to Graydon Court apartment for the winter. Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard was the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman at their home, Naval Base, before leaving for Washington. Lieut. Comdr. Davis De Therville, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, has returned to Philadelphia, his station. Lieut. Comdr. Archer M. R. Allen, who has been the guest of his mother, Mrs. Archer Allen, at New Bedford, Mass., has joined his wife, who with little Miss Allen is the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby. Surg. and Mrs. M. A. Dodd, Miss Janet Crose and Surg. S. S. Johns motored to Richmond and were week-end guests of Surg. S. S. Johns, at his home there. Mrs. C. F. Macklin is the guest of relatives in Baltimore for two weeks. Mrs. Baldwin Myers, who has been spending the early fall at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., has returned and will spend the winter with her father and mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Barton Myers, Freemason-Bank streets. Major Myers is overseas. Lieut. Herbert Etheridge, U.S.A., is on short leave from Fort Slocum, N.Y., to be with Mrs. Etheridge, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Arps, Warren Crescent.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. I. S. Colbourn, U.S.N., and Misses Myrtle and Edith Colbourn, of Washington, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowery, Larchmont. Mrs. William Sharp spent the early summer with her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Sharp, U.S.A., at Fort Wright, before going to New York to be the guest of her son, Mr. Willoughby Sharp. Mrs. Mildred Leo Francis, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. P. Refo, in Washington, has returned to Norfolk. Ensign and Mrs. Ryland Dempster, whose marriage took place two weeks ago in Grace Methodist Church, Baltimore, have arrived in Norfolk and are making their home in Pelham Place.

Mrs. Worrell K. Carter and sons, who have been spending the summer and early fall in Orange county, Va., have returned to Norfolk and will spend the winter with Mrs. Carter's father, Judge Thomas Wilcox, Freemason street. Mrs. Brants Mayer, who spent the summer and early fall in Brookline, Mass., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Kelly, has arrived in Newport News to join Paymaster Mayer and has taken an apartment for the winter there.

Mrs. Joseph Strauss, who has been spending some time at Old Point, will arrive to-day to be the guest for a short time of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jenkins, Warren Crescent. Mrs. William C. G. Wahle, wife of Captain Wahle, C.A.O., U.S.A., is making her home at the Country Club, while Captain Wahle is in command of troops at the Army supply base. The club for officers of the Service, which was formerly the Elks Club, College Place, opened last week with a reception and dance. The guests were received by Mrs. William Callender and Miss Nannie Kensett. There are about twenty-five rooms ready, which are all occupied.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 2, 1918.

Brig. Gen. William Bryden, with his aid, Lieut. E. L. Sibert, arrived Wednesday from Fort Sill, en route to Camp Stanley, where General Bryden will take command of the 15th Field Artillery Brigade. Major and Mrs. Cabell and baby are guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell. Major Cabell will succeed Major J. A. Blankenship, who has been ordered to Camp Sheridan, Ala., as assistant to the adjutant general in the Southern Department.

Col. and Mrs. R. C. Loving entertained at dinner at the St. Anthony Hotel Tuesday, honoring Col. and Mrs. J. B. Clayton. Additional guests included Major and Mrs. Parker, Major and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Cole, Dr. J. H. Bell, Major Cook and Colonel Wilson. Following the dinner Col. and Mrs. Clayton left for Washington. This was the last of a series of dinners given for them during the week. The officers of the base hospital at their reception presented Col. and Mrs. Clayton with a handsome silver meat platter.

Mrs. Herbert Cory is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry L. Jordan. Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Wilder, of Indianapolis, are located at 100 Cavalry Post. Major and Mrs. J. C. Mims have moved from 4 Shook avenue to Quarters 14, Staff Post. Mrs. Harry S. Adams and small son returned from New Mexico yesterday, having visited Lieutenant Colonel Adams at Fort Bayard. Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Edwards have arrived from Camp Meade and are located in Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. J. H. Read left Friday for Norfolk to join Colonel Read, recently from France. After a visit with Mrs. H. B. Jordan, Col. and Mrs. Read will go to Camp Dick, where Colonel Read will be stationed. Major John T. Martin is the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. E. Martin, on a short leave from Camp Jackson, Tenn.

Miss Octavia Bullis entertained at luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Edouard Isaacs, having as additional guests Mesdames Atwood, Nesbit, Ball, McClure, Misses Negley, Woodward, Aubrey and Lydia Bullis. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. D. L. Hartman and two sons were in San Antonio Tuesday, en route to Waco for station. Mrs. E. S. Maury has returned from an all-summer visit in the West and was the guest of her son, Capt. L. A. Maury, at Camp Lewis. Col. M. F. Waltz, who has been ill with influenza, is recovering at the base hospital.

Lieut. and Mrs. John James and son, guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lewis, have returned to Park Field, Tenn. Mrs. Frank McLane and children, who spent the summer in Corpus Christi, have returned and are located on Woodlawn avenue. Miss Elizabeth Sterry Roberts, daughter of Col. H. L. Roberts, died at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Robert Eager, last Thursday.

The field officers training school at Camp Stanley for the Texas Cavalry opened Thursday. Separate classes will be held for officers in the various branches, and they will also live in separate barracks. This work will be taken up as extra, the other studies continuing according to the present. One hundred and eighty first-class sergeants arrived at Camp Stanley Monday to enter the school for clerks of the Texas Cavalry. The course will end Dec. 8.

Lieut. A. Fraser, Air Service, stationed at Kelly Field and a member of a prominent San Antonio family, died Monday at the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, of pneumonia.

Two million, two hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars were subscribed in the Fourth Liberty Loan by the Southern Department, according to Brig. Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell.

Under Mrs. H. S. Mulliken "Flower Sunday" was a great success. Flowers by the bushels collected by the Motor Corps

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of the Red Cross were distributed to every Army hospital, which were a cheery greeting to all the patients.

The War Department has authorized the commencement of new buildings at Kelly Field to cost \$50,000 and to resume work on the air service Mechanics' School, an ambulance shed for the main hospital to cost \$8,500; nurses' quarters, \$2,500; officers' barracks, \$17,000.

Pvt. James Hagenbuch, 145th Squadron, and Leslie B. Hill, 3d Co., were picked by the Kelly Field board to attend West Point.

#### CORREGIDOR.

Fort Mills, P.I., Sept. 29, 1918.

Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene, the new department commander, recently made an inspection trip to Corregidor. Accompanying him were his aids, Lieutenants Jones and Raymond, Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Raymond. Tea-dances continue popular and neat sums are added to the Red Cross fund by these fortnightly affairs. Last week the hostess was Mrs. Tucker, assisted by Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Mosher. The tea before was in charge of Mrs. Milburn, assisted by Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Baldrige and Mrs. Offatt. Capt. and Mrs. Hunt entertained at tea on Sunday afternoon in honor of Captain Hunt's mother, Mrs. Lawhead, who returned to the States on the following day. Attending the reception given by the Army and Navy Club in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Greene on Saturday evening were Col. and Mrs. Wells, Major and Mrs. Donovan, Major Taintor, Mrs. von Kessler, Miss Davis and Lieutenant Broas. Capt. and Mrs. Wieland, of Manila, have been guests for the past week of Captain Buyers, and Captain Wieland is here on an ordnance inspection. On Friday evening Captain Buyers entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Wieland, Captain Sampson, Miss Tobin and Lieutenant Jefferson.

The out-going transport again had its share of Corregidor passengers, among them being Lieut. and Mrs. Hines, Lieutenants Carrico, Mortenson, Ernst, Reintro, Stone, Schlatter, Nelson and Alexander. Sailing on the next transport from here will be Major and Mrs. Milburn, Major and Mrs. Peavey and Major Taintor. Major von Kessler sailed last week as transport surgeon on the Merritt. Major Du Hammet was also a passenger, going to China for temporary duty on a board of officers. Field Clerk Gregg and his five children returned to the States on the last transport. The Corregidor Red Cross took charge of outfitting the children for the trip. Captain Rockwood and Lieutenant Hipp are on temporary duty at Fort Drum, El Fraile. Captain Barker has returned from the gas school at Fort McKinley and has been assigned to Caballo. Lieutenant

Carter has taken Lieutenant Carrico's place as assistant adjutant in the garrison office.

Mrs. Doeres is home from the hospital, quite recovered from her illness, and has again assumed her duties as president of the Red Cross. Six Filipino women, in charge of Miss Dolores Baptista, work at the Red Cross rooms every Monday and Thursday mornings. The Junior Red Cross on Friday afternoon is in charge of Mrs. McComb. There is hardly a person on the rock who is not helping in Red Cross work. On last Friday Captain Johnston gave a very interesting talk before the Red Cross on his recent trip to Siberia. This was of much interest to the ladies, as all the shipments from the Philippines are now going there.

#### ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, Sept. 11, 1918.

Items from the Guam News Letter for September, 1918, are the following:

Capt. M. K. Johnson will leave in the near future for the States. He will be relieved in command of the hospital by Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Jones, who is now his executive officer. Mrs. Johnson and the two children preceded him to the States in July. Lieutenant Commander Howard received his orders detaching him upon the arrival of his relief. He also hopes to get away on transportation going direct to the States soon. Mrs. Hugh Duffy, wife of Lieutenant Duffy, U.S.N., and her little daughter Melba left via the Casar for the States. The health of Melba demanded a change.

The U.S.S. Piscataqua, with Ensign A. V. Holmes in command, returned to Guam on Aug. 21. Ensign Charter is now second in command. He joined the Piscataqua in Manila. She is making her regular trips to Merizo to obtain produce for the market. It looks more cheerful to have some kind of a ship in the harbor, even if it is only a Navy tug.

Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained Capt. and Mrs. Talbot at dinner on Aug. 19 before the bridge party. Lieut. and Mrs. Lhamon entertained Mrs. Farrer and Captain Brooks at dinner Aug. 24. Mrs. Farrer was the guest of honor at an informal sewing party given by Mrs. O. P. Smith on the morning of Aug. 29. The other guests were Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Lhamon, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Guinan, Mrs. Sanderson and Miss Clark. Capt. and Mrs. Talbot were house guests of Major and Mrs. Mitchell for the week-end beginning Aug. 30.

Captain Johnston and Lieutenant Commander Howard were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lhamon on Aug. 31. Capt. (Continued on page 404.)

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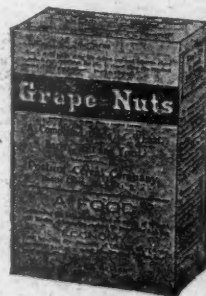
are being used at the various camps and cantonments, and on shipboard.

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(Island of Guam—Continued from page 403.)

and Mrs. Brown entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Miss Antonio and Lieutenant Carter on Sept. 7. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Paul had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. O. P. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson on Sept. 10. Mrs. Jones was hostess at a morning sewing party on Sept. 12 given in honor of Mrs. Lhamon. Those present were Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Guinan, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. O. F. Smith, Mrs. Cohen, Mrs. Farrer and Miss Clark. Ensign Holmes and Ensign Charter were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ridgway on Sept. 14.

Mrs. Farrer entertained the officers of the collier Abarenda at a very enjoyable dinner on the eve of their departure. The officers brought along the native stringed orchestra from the Abarenda and they furnished music for the dinner. Later in the evening several of the officers and ladies of the station came in and a very enjoyable evening was spent in dancing.

The faithful and popular little dog, "Bum," the pet of the whole island and the mascot of the Marines on the island, died on Sept. 11, and was buried with ceremony. "Bum" was accorded all of the honors of the military funeral of an enlisted man in the Marine Corps. A flag-draped casket, piled high with flowers, was borne by four non-commissioned officers of the corps, and, as it left the Marine Barracks, the firing squad presented arms. Behind the casket, as an escort, marched the 40th Company of Marines, to the music of the funeral march. At the grave, just outside the military cemetery, the firing squad, commanded by Corporal Sanford S. Law, fired three volleys and Pvt. Edward P. Wright rendered "Taps." Lieut. Eugene F. Smith delivered the funeral address to the memory of the mascot of the Marines and drew from the little dog's life of loyalty lessons in friendship for those who had known him.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

**CULVER.**—Your nearest point for application for service in the Motor Transport Corps is Chicago. Address the M.T.C. there.

**J. H. S.**—The "personnel" of the Army includes the officers and men composing the Army. We speak of officer personnel, enlisted personnel, line and staff personnel.

**J. C. W.** asks: Served in 15th Infantry in Tientsin, China, from March 17, 1915, to Jan. 19, 1915. Served from May 9, 1916, to July 13, 1916, on Mexican border. Is there a service ribbon issued for either one? Answer: No. Mexican Service badge is issued under G.O. 155, War D.

**J. A. W.**—For information regarding the death of the member of the 60th Infantry, let his mother apply to The Adjutant General. Regarding his insurance, let her write to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department.

**J. M. W.**—We should not display a service star for any of the sons in college or still in the academies. Count only those actually in service.

**T. F. C.**—A sentence of court-martial is not revoked without an order in the case. An officer undergoing sentence of restriction to limits of reservation would not be sent overseas until the sentence is finished or remitted by order.

**R. L. K.** asks: Will a man after four years' service, if he re-enlists, receive his discharge and final allowance right away, or must he wait until the seven years is over? Answer: If he re-enlists for seven years he receives final discharge from his previous enlistment. See Sec. 27, National Defense Act.

**L. R. M.**—Owing to the very large number of appointments to higher grade among officers of the emergency Army, whose names do not appear in the lineal or alphabetical lists of Regulars, we cannot locate your order. Ask The A.G.

**H. C.**—Time spent as commissioned officer for present emergency counts toward retirement as enlisted man.

**W. H. O.**—Commissioned rank for band leaders applies only in the emergency Army. Therefore a retired band leader called to active duty does not get pay of lieutenant unless he is appointed to such rank for the emergency.

**G. E. M.**—The only way you can keep track of the awards of the Distinguished Service Cross is to follow the lists given in the Army and Navy Journal. The cross was authorized by G.O. 6, 1918, as amended by G.O. 68, published on page 1641, our issue of June 22, 1918.

**P. G. N.** asks: Is a man who served in Haytian waters during the months of January, February and March of 1917 on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania entitled to a medal? Answer: No; the period for which the Haytian badge is issued is July 9-Dec. 6, 1915.

**McG.**—See answer to P. R. W.

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P. R. W.—Officers and men of the Regular Army, active or retired, are not entitled to count their National Guard service toward longevity.

**J. C. H.**—You are not entitled to the blue chevron for your less than six months' service abroad, as it was not in the service of the armies of the United States. See G.O. 53, 1918.

**F. O. G.** asks: What ribbon, if any, is a man entitled to wear who served for a year in the Army, 1898-99, but did not go to Cuba? Answer: None.

**J. D. D.**—Regarding internment of escaped prisoners in neutral countries, see the Field Service Regulations, U.S. Army, 1914, Appendix 6.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## BORN.

**BAIRD.**—Born at Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 13, 1918, to the wife of Major John A. Baird, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, John Abraham Baird, Jr.

**BENNETT.**—Born, at the post hospital, Fort Mills, P.I., Oct. 3, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Lloyd B. Bennett, P.S., U.S.A., a daughter, Clara Louise Bennett.

**CHRISTIAN.**—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Kemp C. Christian, U.S.N., a son, Kemp Cattlett Christian, Jr.

**DAUGHERITY.**—Born at Greenville, S.C., Nov. 9, 1918, to the wife of Capt. R. D. Daugherty, U.S.A., a son, Richard D. Daugherty, Jr., grandson of Chaplain John T. Axton, U.S.A.

**DESBRY.**—Born at Manila, P.I., Sept. 11, 1918, to the wife of Major E. C. Desbry, U.S.A., a son, William Robertson Desbry.

**FEASTER.**—Born on Oct. 27, 1918, to the wife of Major O. O. Feaster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Orison Otis Feaster, Jr.

**FIELD.**—Born at Jackson, Miss., Oct. 21, 1918, to the wife of Major Edgar L. Field, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Ethel Vivian Field.

**FRESHOF.**—Born at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21, 1918, to the wife of Major William F. Freshof, U.S.A., a son, William Francis Castleman Freshof.

**HARRIS.**—Born at Calvert, Texas, Sept. 26, 1918, to the wife of Major W. W. Harris, Jr., U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Harris.

**HERZOG.**—Born at New York city, Nov. 7, 1918, to the wife of Capt. George T. Herzog, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Keen Herzog.

**HINCK.**—Born at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 29, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Harry J. Hinck, U.S.A., a son, Harry Bartlett Hinck.

**HOISINGTON.**—Born at Newton, Kas., Nov. 3, 1918, to the wife of Major G. Hoisington, U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Paschal Hoisington.

**PATRICK.**—Born at South Pine, N.O., Oct. 28, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. James C. Patrick, U.S.A., a son.

**PEABODY.**—Born at Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 9, 1918, to the wife of Capt. G. M. Peabody, U.S.A., a daughter, Marjorie.

**RAWLS.**—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 6, 1918, to the wife of Major Walter O. Rawls, U.S.A., a son, Robert Maurice Rawls.

**RICHARDSON.**—Born on Oct. 7, 1918, to the wife of Capt. W. N. Richardson, Jr., U.S.N., a son, William Nicholas Richardson, Jr.

**ROBINSON.**—Born at Topeka, Kas., Nov. 5, 1918, to the wife of Lieut. Col. John A. Robinson, U.S.A., a daughter, Abigail Louise Robinson.

**ROCK.**—Born on Oct. 28, 1918, to the wife of Capt. Lewis B. Rock, 61st Inf., U.S.A., a son, Lewis Burnham Rock, Jr.

**WITSELL.**—Born at the Department Hospital, Honolulu, T.H., Oct. 19, 1918, to the wife of Major Edward F. Witsell, U.S.A., a son, Edward Fuller Witsell, Jr.

## MARRIED.

**BIGGY-LAPLANTE.**—At Menlo Park, Cal., Nov. 2, 1918, Lieut. John W. Biggy, U.S.A., and Miss Alice Laplante.

**GILBERT-GILDER.**—At New York city, Nov. 9, 1918, Capt. Prentiss B. Gilbert, U.S.A., and Miss Charlotte Jeannette Gilder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder, of New York and Springfield, North Stamford, Conn.

**GRUESBECK-WATERS.**—At San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 6, 1918, Capt. Clay Gruesbeck, 13th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Dolly Madison Waters.

**JULIAN-ELSWORTH.**—At San Diego, Cal., Nov. 5, 1918, Lieut. Leo Julian, U.S.A., and Miss Florence Elsworth.

**LEE-ESTES.**—At Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 9, 1918, Capt. Frederic Montgomery Lee, 10th U.S. Inf., and Miss Louise Estes.

**MUNGER-TERRELL.**—On Oct. 24, 1918, Lieut. Van Vechia Munger, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Florence Terrell.

**ORTON-GRAVES.**—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, 1918, Major William Rutledge Orton, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Evelyn Graves, daughter of Major Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., and Mrs. Graves.

**PARKER-GRAY.**—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1918, Col. Cortlandt Parker, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Gray.

**QUACKENBUSH-THORNTON.**—At New York, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1918, Lieut. J. Warren Quackenbush, U.S.N., and Miss Arvilla Michaux Thornton.

**SCHNEIDER-BAKER.**—At Wickford, R.I., Nov. 4, 1918, Major Frank V. Schneider, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Sherman Baker.

**SLOAN-LAMBRITX.**—At Ithaca, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1918, Lieut. Kellogg Sloan, Military Aeronautics, U.S.A., and Miss Loretta Mary Lambrith.

**SMITH-COOPER.**—At San Diego, Cal., Nov. 2, 1918, Lieut. Raymond Edwin Smith, U.S.A., and Miss Florence Elizabeth Cooper.

**STRONG-WADHAM.**—At New Orleans, La., Nov. 2, 1918, Lieut. Ronald T. Strong, U.S.N., and Miss Martha Wadham.

## DIED.

**ALMO.**—Died in Flanders, Oct. 5, 1918, of pneumonia, Lieut. Jose W. Del Almo, 13th Field Art., U.S.A., foster son of Major Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.

**ARMSTRONG.**—Died in France Oct. 12, 1918, Lieut. Ralph Sheldon Armstrong, Air Service, U.S.A.

**BENNETT.**—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27, 1918, Dr. Irvin Edmund Bennett, brother of Col. W. C. Bennett, U.S.A.

**BIRDSALL.**—Died at Hollis, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1918, Clara McGuire Birdsall, wife of Major John H. Birdsall, Coast Art., U.S.A.

**BURTON.**—Died at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 29, 1918, Capt. Henry G. Burton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired.

**CASKEY.**—Died Nov. 8, 1918, aboard the U.S.S. Oklahoma, Comdr. Gardner L. Caskey, U.S.N.

**CLAYBROOK.**—Died at Plainfield, N.J., Nov. 11, 1918, Mr. Richard A. Claybrook, brother of Mrs. E. M. Offley, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Offley, U.S.A.

**CONRAD.**—Killed in action in France Oct. 9, 1918, Capt. Robert Young Conrad, Co. I, 116th Inf., 29th Division, U.S.A., of Winchester, Va.

**COOK.**—Killed in action in France Oct. 7, 1918, Major Fred A. Cook, 23d Inf., Regular Army.

**FISK.**—Killed in action in France Oct. 18, 1918, Capt. Clinton F. Fisk, 107th Inf., U.S.A., only son of ex-Colonel Willard O. Fisk, 107th Inf., U.S.A.

**GUIRERAS.**—Died in France Oct. 13, 1918, Julian G. Guireras, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., brother of Capt. Harold G. Guireras, Chem. War. Ser., U.S.A., and Lieut. Joseph E. Guireras, 27th Regt., U.S.A.



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**HALLIDAY.**—Died in France Oct. 6, 1918, from wounds received in action, 1st Lieut. Tom Dunbar Halliday, Inf., U.S.A.

**KELLER.**—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 4, 1918, Mr. Henry C. Keller, father of Mrs. Nichols, wife of Col. Maury Nichols, and Mrs. Wallace, wife of Col. William Wallace, 332d Inf., U.S.A.

**KUTZ.**—Died in Oakland, Cal., Nov. 3, 1918, Catherine Makes Kutz, beloved wife of Rear Admiral George F. Kutz, Chief Engineer, U.S.N., retired.

**PENDLETON.**—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 5, 1918, Anna Kate Pendleton, wife of Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, U.S.A.

**REICHERT.**—Died in France Oct. 30, 1918, of pneumonia, Corp. Henry D. Welsh Reichert, 1st Aviation Force, U.S.M.C., brother of Lieut. Edward T. Reichert, Jr., U.S. Aviation Corps, and nephew of Mrs. Casey, wife of Col. Thomas L. Casey, U.S.A.

**ROBEN.**—Died in France Oct. 27, 1918, Major Douglas Bennett Roben, U.S.M.C., son of Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Roben, U.S.N., and Mrs. Roben.

**SLAMM.**—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, 1918, Capt. Charles Webb Slamm, Pay Corps, U.S.N., retired.

**SMITH.**—Killed in action in France, Lieut. Col. Fred E. Smith, Inf., Regular Army.

**THOMPSON.**—Died at Yonkers, N.Y., recently, Mrs. Howard N. Thompson, sister of Mrs. Henry G. Lyon.

**WEID.**—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 2, 1918, Mrs. Marie Weid, widow of Capt. Ivar A. Weid, U.S.V.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 9, 1918.

Miss Fanny Coughlin left during the week for Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Drake, wife of Lieut. F. Drake, formerly of this garrison. Major and Mrs. Charles L. Scott, Fort Keogh, Mont., arrived here Sunday and will be guests of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson. Capt. Frederick Brooks left last night for Washington, D.C., to spend a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Brooks, on their return, will be at 495 Summit avenue, St. Paul.

Mrs. W. C. Motter left Thursday for Washington to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. P. Tynes, wife of Col. George P. Tynes, now serving in France. Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Lovering, guests of Mrs. Lovering's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Rockwell, left Saturday for Camp Humphreys, Va. Mrs. Truby C. Martin and children, wife and family of Colonel Martin, will spend the winter in Pasadena, Cal., with Mrs. Martin's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Lyon. Colonel Martin is in France.

Major and Mrs. William F. Freshof are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, William Francis Castleman Freshof. Major and Mrs. Freshof are well-known at this garrison, where they were stationed with the 1st Infantry, and later Mrs. Freshof visited her sister, Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne, wife of Major Sherburne, 36th Inf. Mrs. Sherburne and her sister are now in St. Louis, the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Breslar, while their husbands are on overseas duty.

Col. Thomas J. Rogers, 23d Inf., who recently arrived in Washington from France, and has entered an Army hospital to recover from the effect of being gassed, will arrive shortly to spend a short leave with his wife, Mrs. Rogers, 539 Portland avenue. Col. and Mrs. Rogers were stationed at this garrison for many years with the 28th Infantry, and have two sons serving in the Army. Major F. C. Rogers, Fort Hancock, Ga., and Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, Jr., Fort Miguel, Panama.

This garrison will be opened in a few days as one of the largest Army convalescent hospitals in the country, with the arrival this week of more than 150 soldiers who have suffered wounds while fighting in France. Major S. A. Schuyler Clark is commanding officer. This post becomes the center of Army medical work in the Northwest.

Drum Major Michael McGuffin, U.S.A., retired, living at 1845 Iglohart avenue, St. Paul, Minn., died Sept. 13 at Washington, D.C., after an illness of about one week. "Major" McGuffin, as he was known to many Army people all over the United States, went East to attend a convention of the U.S. Spanish War veterans at Baltimore, and was stricken in Washington as he was preparing to return to St. Paul. He is survived by two sons, W. E. McGuffin, of St. Paul, Thomas Grant, of Washington, D.C., and three daughters, Mrs. C. W. Graves, of Denver, Mrs. E. C. Hartung and the Misses Katherine and Amy McGuffin, of St. Paul, with whom he lived. His wife died in April, 1918.



## INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911, WITH WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

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H. H. H. asks: What is proper salute to be given by guard on a fixed post, indoors, armed with a rifle? The sentinel referred to is posted in hospital for security of prisoners. Answer: Proper salute for a guard, armed with rifle, indoors, is the rifle salute. If being in this case a fixed post, the salute would be rendered from the position of Order Arms.

J. N. O'N. asks: (1) A claims that the parade rest is a part of a salute. B claims that the parade rest is simply a rest or movement. (2) A claims that the captain of a company while on a tour of duty as officer of the day temporarily loses the right to command the company and should not even sign the morning report, such duties falling to the senior lieutenant, who is at the time in command of the company. B claims that he does not lose command of his company in any respect, other than possibly he would not be required to attend drills during his tour of duty. (3) A claims that a non-commissioned officer or private marching a detail such as a patrol, relief or detachment of the guard or otherwise would, upon the sounding of the first note of the national anthem, halt said patrol, relief or detachment and bring them to present arms, himself saluting with the rifle salute from the right shoulder. B claims that he would simply halt the patrol, relief or detachment and require them to remain at attention, himself saluting with the rifle salute. It is to be remembered that these detachments are armed with the rifle. (4) A claims that the officer of the day is the second senior officer in the post or camp during his tour of duty, without any exception. B claims that the officer of the day ranks no one outside of his line rank except in such matters as pertain to the guard and policing of the post or camp, or as otherwise specified by the commanding officer. Answer: (1) Parade rest is a rest, not a part of the salute. (2) The captain of a company while on tour as O.D. may or may not temporarily lose command of his company. This is a matter to be settled by the C.O. and depends entirely upon the amount of work required of the O.D. The duties of O.D. have precedence over duties of captain as company commander. (3) A N.C.O. marching a patrol, relief, etc., at the sounding of the national anthem would halt his patrol, relief, etc., and require them to remain at attention while he saluted with a rifle salute. (4) As to the question, the officer of the day is the second ranking officer in post or camp during his tour of duty. You are confusing rank and authority. The rank of officer of the day remains the same, his authority is second to that of C.O. in matters pertaining to the guard and police of the camp, and in all other matters with which the O.D. is charged and for which he is responsible.

J. T. S. asks: Will you please tell me the proper positions of the right and left guide of the second platoon when the company is marching in column of squads. In our Home Guard Company they march in the file closers, the right guide opposite the front rank of the leading squad of the platoon, the left guide opposite the rear rank of the rear squad. This seems to be the logical position for them, but I can find no authority for it in I.D.R. Answer: The proper positions of right and left guides of second platoon when company is marching in column of squads are in the line of file closers; the right guide opposite front rank of leading squad of his platoon; the left guide opposite rear rank of rear squad.

E. D. F. asks: (1) Par 176, Company in line at halt. Captain commands, "Company right, march, company halt." At the word "march" should the right flank man in the front rank face to the right sharply, almost abruptly, and then begin marking time, or should he face to the right a little bit more slowly, raising his feet and marking time as he turns his body into its new position of "right face"? (2) On skirmish drill when squad is deployed as skirmishers, at command "To the rear, march," do they face to the right about as in close order, or can they also face to the left about? (3) Company is in column of platoons. There are three platoons. The center platoon has only one guide on the right flank. If it becomes necessary to command "Guide left," should the sergeant acting as right guide of the center platoon run rapidly across front of center platoon and place himself on its left, or does the corporal of the left squad of said platoon act temporarily as its left guide? (4) Company is in line, center platoon has one sergeant assigned as right guide. Captain commands "Platoons left by squads." Does its right guide move in double time to the head of center platoon, or remain in rear of last squad? (5) Par. 214. In forming "Squad columns" should the men of each squad move promptly in rear of their corporal, following him in single file without paying any attention to their relative numbers, or should No. 2 step in front of No. 3, No. 1 in front of No. 4, or vice versa? Does it really matter where they place themselves so long as they form the single file column with rapidity? (6) Explain how the pivot man of a squad standing at a halt "faces to the right in marching" when he is not marching. Answer: (1) "Faces to the right in marching" means that the pivot man to whom it applies changes his direction to the right by a series of two, three or four short steps. He does not execute an abrupt right face and then mark time. However, you will find that the interpretation of this varies in different organizations, some executing the movement abruptly, others more slowly. If the pivot man executes a right face at the command "March," the chances are that he will be out of step with the rest of the company when he starts marking time. Try it yourself and see. (2) Skirmish drill is ordinarily known as "extended order drill." Being in line of skirmishers, at the command, "To the rear, march," to the rear should be executed by a right about. If the ground does not permit this it may be done by a left about. (3) The company being in column of platoons, center platoon has only one guide, and the guide is right. At the command "Guide left" the guide of center platoon drops back and double times across rear of his platoon to position of left guide. This change of guide should not be given unless all platoons are of same size, except of course where absolutely necessary. (4) The company being in line at the command, "Platoons, left by squads," the right guide of center platoon—when there is no left guide—double times to his position at head of center platoon. (5) To form squad column from line of skirmishers, the men of each squad form single file in rear of their corporal as expeditiously as possible. There is no prescribed order in which the men should follow each other. However, it will be found that if the instructor indicates the order in which the men should follow each other, the movement will be expedited, as there will be no hesitation or crowding to form single file. (6) Answer to 6 is embodied in 1.

I. L. asks: Is there any authority to show that the guards should be turned out on Sunday, as a compliment, for any officer of the U.S. Army? Answer: No authority for this. See Par. 892, Army Regulations.

B. H. C. asks: Par. 181, I.D.R. Does the first squad execute the movement at the command of execution, or does the squad march forward so as to turn on the same ground as the guide? Answer: No. The first squad executes movement at command of execution and the guide moves to his new position.

C. E. asks: The battalion being in line of companies at 40 paces. Is the interval measured from guide to guide or between the flanks? It is not specified in the I.D.R. that the movement "Right by files, march" may be done from a halt. If, for instruction purposes, this were used, would the platoon come to right shoulder arms as a unit at the command march, or would each file come to the shoulder position as it stepped off? Answer: Platoon would come to right shoulder arms as a unit. It could be done at a trail—if so specified in command. The battalion cannot be in line of companies at 10 paces. If the battalion is in close line of companies the interval is 7 paces from flank to flank; if extended, it is company front 5 paces from guide to guide.

2D REGIMENT asks: (1) Is it customary for a field officer seated in his office to rise when a line or junior officer enters or departs in returning salute? (2) Do other senior officers seated in the office rise in acknowledging salutes from juniors? (3) In regimental parade (Par. 785) after the colonel directs the lieutenant colonel to march the regiment in review, the latter moves to a point midway between the colonel and the regiment and marches the regiment in review. Where does the lieutenant colonel go from his position above mentioned? Does he march at the head of the regiment? Answer: (1 and 2) No.

(Continued on page 406.)

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(Interpretations, I.D.R.—Continued from page 405.)

(3) Yes, he marches at the head of his regiment. That would put him 30 paces in front of the drum major of the band.

F. W. V. asks: Battalion in column of squads, major commands "Line of companies guide right, march." A contends that when companies are marched up on line the interval between companies should be company front plus 5 paces, unless otherwise announced in the command. B contends that the interval between companies should be 7 paces, unless otherwise announced. Who is right? Answer: B. See 282 and 377, I.D.R.

J. J. R. asks: (1) An enlisted man seated in an automobile passes a commissioned officer who is standing in the street. Is the enlisted man required to salute? (2) An officer, accompanied by an enlisted man, passes an officer of junior rank. Should the enlisted man salute? Answer: (1) Should always salute if within ordinary greeting distance. (2) Should salute if not officially engaged with senior.

G. E. D. asks: In executing parade rest, is the piece turned on the heel or toe? Some have told me the piece is swung to the left, turning it on the toe, others that it is swung to the right, turning it on the heel. Answer: It has been a custom of the Service for years to swing on toes. The action puts piece more nearly in vertical line from muzzle and is therefore more in keeping with the spirit of Par. 90.

F. L. B. asks: (1) At retreat, the battalion in line, the major at his post in front of the battalion, the flagpole on the right of the battalion, and the major's left; during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" does the major face toward the flag to salute? (2) If the battalion is drawn up facing the flag and the major's back is to the flag, would he face toward the flag and salute during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner"? Answer: (1) Par. 73 and Plate III show that the major faces the battalion at his post. (2) There is no authority except when battalion is part of larger formation for facing to right, left or front.

H. C. R. asks: Is there any way I can get an interpretation of the movement explained in the Infantry Drill Regulations for (1) Company right; (2) March; (3) Company; (4) Halt. Answer: The drill regulations seem perfectly plain. What specific movements is it desired to have explained? The following may help. To begin with, the entire company starts the movement at the command "March." "The right flank man front rank faces to the right in marching"—by this is meant that the right flank man turns his body to the right by taking 3 or 4 very short steps so that the point where a line through the center of his body touches the ground has not been changed. The rear rank of the right squad executes "Squads right." The remainder of the rear rank men reach their positions by marching straight forward 4 paces and then executing "Right oblique." Upon arriving on a line with the front and rear ranks of first squad all mark time until "Halt" is given, or until "Forward march" is given.

W. L. M. asks: In the present war strength Infantry company, 250 men, what is the position of the senior lieutenant, who is assistant to the company commander and is not in charge of a platoon, in close order drill? Answer: The positions of senior-first lieutenant in this case are as prescribed in Plate II, I.D.R.

C. D. C. asks: It has been the custom of the Service to render the rifle salute at the right shoulder arms when outside of a building when an officer passes. Par. 759, I.D.R., states that a man armed with a rifle can either salute at a trail, order or right shoulder arms and be correct. According to Par. 1552, Moss's Manual, it is incorrect to salute at the order when outside. We request a ruling, also information as to where Major Moss takes his authority from, as stated in his Par. 1552, to state that at all times when armed with a rifle outside it will be at right shoulder arms. Answer: It is not known where Major Moss finds authority for the statement that it is incorrect to salute at the order when outside. However, it is the custom of the Service to come to right shoulder before executing rifle salute outside. As you say, the rifle salute is prescribed from the positions of right shoulder, order and trail arms. Par. 759, I.D.R. (4) and Pars. 92 and 93.

P. B. M. asks: In companies in column of squads, the distance between the left guide of the first company and the right guide of the second company is placed at 4.4 paces. Company in coming on to line, interval between left guide of first company and right guide of second company is 5 paces. How is the interval obtained? Answer: The distance between right guide and front rank of second company is 40 inches; the distance between left guide and rear rank of first, or leading company, the same. When the battalion wheels into line the two guides are at facing distance from right and left flank files respectively. This increases the interval between companies by 18 inches or 6-10 of a pace. In executing this movement the only increase in distance is due to the fact that the left guide of leading company occupies 22 inches instead of 40. All other distances equalize losses and gains.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. C. E. Dentler and family have gone to Waco, Texas, where Colonel Dentler is in command of the replacement camp. Major H. C. Bull has returned from France and has been assigned to staff duty. He is spending a few days' leave with his family in town.

Captain Munson, of the Medical Corps, died on Thursday very unexpectedly. His remains were taken to his home in Pontiac, Mich., by Mrs. Munson and Lieutenant Hohman.

Plattsburg Barracks is undergoing many changes. Every building from the hospital to the guard house connects by covered ways. The Red Cross building is rapidly going up and Major and Mrs. Brooks are getting their work in shape. Many musical instruments have arrived for the use of the patients, who number about 800, and music can be heard all day long. Quite an orchestra has been formed. Miss Wilson, a vocational instructor, has been here for three weeks teaching the patients basket weaving, stenciling and many other works. The officers' quarters are filled with medical officers and trained nurses.

Company H, 22d Infantry, after spending almost a year here, left on Saturday for Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. The officers with Company H were Capt. A. F. Stetson, Lieut. B. F. O'Connor, R. S. Downing, J. P. Wood and Henry Seton. Major Marion C. McMillan has been awarded the cordon de guerre and honorably discharged from the Army. He and his wife and daughter have sailed for Santiago, Cuba. Mrs. McMillan's home, where they will remain for some time. Major James Hunt, M.C., who has been on duty at the post for several months, left with Mrs. Hunt last Wednesday for New York. Mrs. Halsey Yates, who has spent many months at the barracks since her husband, Col. H. Yates, went to Europe, left for New York on Friday night. Major and Mrs. N. M. Beardslee returned to the post on Friday to pack up for Fort Monroe, their new station.

Lieut. R. S. Downing and Miss Beatrice Sharron were married about three weeks ago.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1918.

On Wednesday afternoon fire call was sounded on account of a blaze on the roof of the old Army Barracks, now used as part of the Army hospital. There were about 250 convalescent soldiers in the building, who were quickly moved to the solarium, running along the side of the building, so did not have to be taken outside. The damage was confined to the roof and second floor.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul Compton were hosts for a dinner party last week, given as a compliment to Capt. Harry R. Lohnes, who is to leave here soon for Richmond, Va. Those who assisted to make the affair a happy one were Major and Mrs. Brownrigg, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Williams, Mrs. Clark and the honor guests, Capt. and Mrs. Lohnes. Mrs. D. H. Dotterer, who has been in the East for some time, is now with her daughter, Mrs. Compton. Mrs. Baker and her boy, Robert, are home again after a visit to her mother in Virginia. Father Quinn, who has been the post chaplain, left last week.

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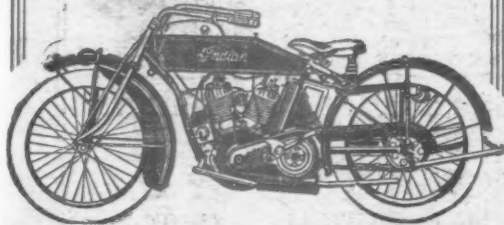
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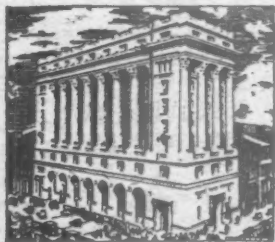
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for France. Mrs. Edwin Winans, who has been with her parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, is leaving soon for Old Point Comfort. Later in the season Gen. and Mrs. Auman will seek a warmer climate than Buffalo for the winter. Miss Mitchell, of Gates Circle, gave an informal tea on Wednesday for Mrs. Woodford Stewart, who until two weeks ago was Miss Grace Jones, of North street, and in the past was frequent visitor of Mrs. Mitchell and other friends at Fort Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will reside in Gulfport, Miss., and New York, at the Marie Antoinette Hotel.

Col. Charles M. Truitt has gone to Camp Sheridan, Ala., for duty. Since we entered the war, and long before, Colonel Truitt has had charge of the Infantry recruiting office here, and many outside towns. A number of luncheons and dinners have been given for Col. and Mrs. Truitt this last week. Mrs. Truitt has taken a course of nursing and has been invaluable at the Children's Aid Hospital during the past month.

### WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Nov. 9, 1918.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot have been entertaining as their house guests Col. Edward D. Ardery, C.E., and Mrs. Ardery, who have just come to Camp Gordon, Ga., for station on this post.

This post on Nov. 5 enjoyed a fine concert of several numbers sung by Mme. Schumann-Heink. The auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. hut on this post was crowded and a large party of men surrounded the Y on the outside.

Col. Edward H. Schultz, C.E., is again a member of this reservation, being in attendance at the Army War College. Mrs. Edward H. Schultz and daughters are visiting her family on Long Island, N.Y.

Col. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., has returned from overseas duties and has been assigned to command the searchlight regiment. Mrs. Lukesh and the two fine young sons, with Colonel Lukesh, are living at 1729 Corcoran street, N.W., in the city.

Congratulations are being given Lieut. James G. Patrick on the arrival to Mrs. Patrick and himself of a splendid young engineer, on Oct. 28, at South Pines, N.C., Master James T. Patrick. Mrs. Patrick is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. T. Bill, at South Pines. Col. and Mrs. Edward D. Ardery have moved into No. 12 quarters, the house recently occupied by Major and Mrs. Conklin.

Miss Emily A. Townsend, sister of Mrs. J. W. Heard, wife of Brigadier General Heard, is now in Louisville, Ky., having gone from this post when Major John F. Conklin went for other fields of duty.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot entertained at dinner on Sunday evening in honor of Mrs. Mora Davison, of New York. Col. Rudolph C. Kuldell, C.E., and Mrs. Kuldell have started for Deming, N.M., Colonel Kuldell's new station.

The "Ordnance Requisition Club," composed of women of the families of the Army officers, serves daily a lunch which is largely patronized by Army officers. The profits are turned over to the Red Cross. The dining-room is at the corner of Missouri avenue and B street, S.W., Washington.

### CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, Oct. 25, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Frederick B. Shaw arrived in camp yesterday from Camp Gordon, Ga. In the absence of General Estes, who is on leave, he assumed command of Camp Travis. He will later command the 2d Brigade, 18th Division, in camp. Col. J. H. Frier, who has been temporarily in command of the camp, will again take charge of his regiment, the 35th Infantry. Col. and Mrs. E. C. Loring entertained at dinner at the St. Anthony Hotel, Oct. 22, honoring Col. and Mrs. J. B. Clayton, who leave soon for Washington. Among other guests were Colonel Wilson, Major and Mrs. Parker, Major and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Cole, Major Cook and Dr. James Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Suedermann, of Galveston, are at the Gunter Hotel, having come here to be near their son, who is stationed at Camp Travis. The nursing staff of the Base Hospital at Fort Sam Houston has been augmented by eighteen nurses from the Sisters of the Incarnate Word, who reported for duty Sunday. They have been given charge of some wards. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick G. Kendall returned Friday from a trip to Chicago and to Green Bay, Wis. Peter M. Curry, Herbert Haywood and William E. Jones have been assigned to camp as chaplains. Col. Jere B. Clayton leaves this week for Washington, having turned over his office to Col. William H. Wilson, who has just arrived in this department from Panama. The Saturday night dinner dances held at the Country Club have been discontinued during the epidemic of influenza. Brigadier General Hartman has been transferred to Camp MacArthur, to take charge of the Infantry officers' training camp, to be opened. Major Ned Horton, in command of Repair Unit 304, Motor Transport Corps, has been appointed district Motor Transport Corps officer, comprising Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri.

Major Rembert Watson was in charge of the bond sale in the camp for the Fourth Liberty Loan, and reports approximately \$700,000 worth sold. Capt. J. M. Hite and Capt. F. G. Edwards, Inf., have arrived in camp from Camp Dix, N.J., and Camp Meade, Md., for duty with the 18th Division.

Mrs. Marie M. Crane, Jr., has gone to Dallas, where she will join Lieutenant Crane, who has just returned from several months' overseas duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick G. Kendall, of Camp Kearny, Cal., have been spending ten days' leave with friends here before going overseas for duty. Miss Loretta Sloan volunteered her services at the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, and has been assisting during the influenza epidemic.

The Canteen Committee of San Antonio's chapter of the Red Cross have opened a kitchen at Camp Stanley. Among those working are: Edna Cole, Johnston, Rambert, Victor, Gillespie, Ward, Nye, Prescott, Bell, Thornton, Stearns, Ayres and Hirschberg. Gen. and Mrs. Hartman and two sons spent last evening in the city en route to Waco, where General Hartman will be stationed. Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Wilson have returned from their bridal trip to New Orleans. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. James, who have been visiting here, returned last week to Park Field, Tenn., where Lieutenant James is stationed.

Camp Travis, Texas, Nov. 1, 1918.

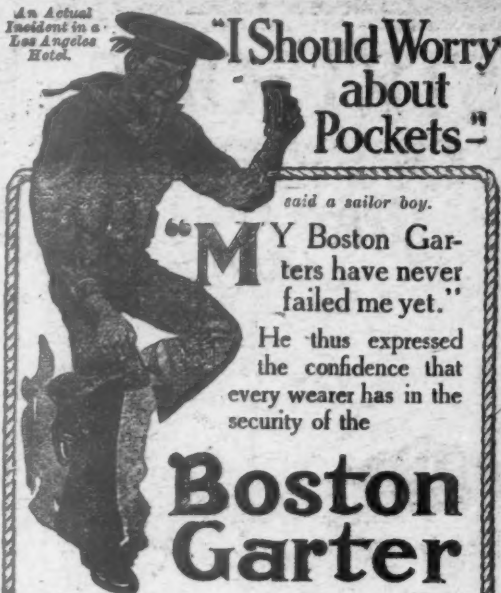
When the 218th Engineers Regiment, which is being organized at Camp Humphreys, Va., arrives at Camp Travis in the near future, every one of its units will have joined the 18th, "Cactus" Division. Its three brigadier generals having arrived, announcement of the appointment of its major general is expected soon. The regiment is being rapidly filled. Most of its units are far advanced in their training. The organization of the Camp Travis headquarters also has been completed. Pending the arrival of the major general, Brig. Gen. George H. Estes, as ranking officer, still is in command of both camp and division, although his assigned command is the 35th Infantry Brigade. Brig. Gen. Frederick B. Shaw has arrived to command the 36th Infantry Brigade, and Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Briggs, the most recent arrival, commands the 18th Field Artillery Brigade, relieving Col. T. E. Merrill. A fourth brigadier general, but not a division officer, is expected to report for duty within the next few days. This will be Brig. Gen. George O. Cress, who will relieve Col. Samuel Miller as commander of the 165th Depot Brigade. General Cress, as Inspector General of the Southern Department about a year ago, is well known in San Antonio.

Lieutenant Colonel Coughlan has been taken from the Depot Brigade and made executive officer of Camp Travis. Capt. Fritz M. Dyer, Charles M. Martin and Harry Knight have been appointed assistant personnel adjutants. Capt. Robert O. Lowry has been made camp morale officer, Capt. Samuel L. Gill camp intelligence officer, 1st Lieut. Roy H. Adams assistant intelligence officer, and Capt. James H. Peairs, J. Newton Rayner, Charles O. Wolfe and Lieut. Andrew Moses and William Rogers, Jr., camp exchange officers. Capt. Frank M. Stewart and George H. Boley, of the Quartermaster Corps, have departed for overseas service.

Although no concerted, competitive drive was made at Camp

(Continued on page 408.)

An Actual Incident in a Los Angeles Hotel.



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(Camp Travis—Continued from page 407.)

Travis on the Fourth Liberty Loan as had been done during three previous campaigns, this camp subscribed \$443,000. The fourth group, 165th Depot Brigade, led the field in point of total subscriptions, with \$75,500. The 35th Infantry was second, with \$74,050. The 53d Field Artillery claims first honors in per capita subscription of \$44. Capt. Arthur McD. Froels has been transferred from the Camp Travis Base Hospital to Camp Beauregard, La. Capt. Clarence A. Garrett, Signal Corps, 218th Field Signal Battalion, has been ordered to Washington for duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer. Capt. Robert K. Mulini has been transferred from Camp Travis to Camp Wheeler, Ga., where he has been made personnel adjutant.

Camp Travis, Texas, Nov. 8, 1918.

Prince Axel, of Denmark, had a close-up view of portions of the Cactus Division a few days ago when he paid Camp Travis a visit. From the time his party entered the reservation his path was lined on either side by khaki clad figures at present arms, and during the last part of his journey to division headquarters, where he was received by Brigadier General Estes, he was flanked by men of the Cactus Division born in his own country. A feature of his short stay in camp was the singing of Southern folk songs by 5,000 negroes. Earlier in the day he had a birdseye view of the camp from an airplane piloted by one of the Kelly Field officers. Marked improvement in the Cactus Division was noted in its second review by General Estes last Saturday. All units were greatly increased in strength and their maneuvers showed that great progress in training had been made since their first review one month ago.

Col. Alexander M. Wetherill, chief of staff, Lieut. Col. Augustine A. Hoffman, div. Q.M., Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, div. instr., Major Henry W. Hall, S.C., and Lieut. Col. James B. Henry, jr., have gone to Washington for General Staff instructions. Major Luther Hoffman, camp personnel adjutant, has gone to Camp Beauregard, La., to instruct in the use of officers' rating scales.

Scoring 17 points, the 53d Field Artillery won the inaugural track and field meet held at Camp Travis last Saturday, participated in by members of the division and of the Depot Brigade. The 19th Infantry scored 11, the 35th Infantry 10, the 3d Group of the 165th Depot Brigade 9, the 54th Field Artillery 6, the 52d Field Artillery 5, the 4th Group 3 and the 86th Infantry 1. No other units scored. Another meet will be held early in December. Brigadier General Estes is sponsor for the games and attended with his staff. One battalion of the 35th Infantry went to Waco last Monday to participate in the War Exposition conducted at that place as a part of the Cotton Palace carnival, which continues all this week.

Six negroes tried before court-martial at Camp Travis for participating in an attempted riot on the night of Aug. 25 were given sentences of twenty-five years each at hard labor in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in orders handed down this week. Twenty-five years at the same place was the verdict returned against Maurice Becker, well-known cartoonist, tried by the senior court-martial on a charge of desertion.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mary Island, Cal., Oct. 30, 1918.

Medical officers here have the Spanish influenza epidemic well in hand, and if conditions continue as at present it will be only a few weeks before the quarantine is lifted. Up to yesterday there have been 1,309 cases treated at the station, not including patients sent to the yard from commissioned ships or from the 12th Naval District, San Francisco. The total number of deaths among these was sixty-two, or 3.9 per cent. Vallejo is now suffering from the epidemic, with probably 1,900 cases in that city, but so far the mortality rate has been low. On Monday a request was made to Capt. Harry George for assistance at the city emergency hospital, which has been fitted up for influenza patients and where only about three trained nurses could be secured for the care of nearly fifty patients. He immediately dispatched three hospital orderlies there. Asst. Surg. Paul Leiber has returned to the yard after visiting relatives in Los Altos, Colo. Ensign and Mrs. Albert Hoyt had as their guests over the week-end Mr. and Mrs. Edward Munson, of San Mateo. Lieut. Paul Anworth has arrived at the barracks from the Asiatic station.

Mrs. Leon Garcia, of Berkeley, wife of Lieutenant Commander Garcia, is visiting Mrs. William White at her Berkeley home. Lieutenant Commander White is expected in Berkeley on a short leave before the holidays. Mrs. Alexander McCracken, of Camp Lewis, where she is hostess at the Y.W.O.A. house, is on a short visit to San Francisco friends. Lieut. Bert Fernhoff has been visiting his parents in Piedmont, but has left for his station at Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Ream Leachman, of Vallejo, has received orders to report for duty at Camp Kearny within a fortnight. He enters the Army with the rank of first lieutenant. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hoyt are here from a Northern station for a short visit with the latter's mother, Mrs. Lincoln Kazmany, before departing for the Philippines.

Capt. A. B. Johnson has left for West Point, where he will act as an instructor. Major and Mrs. William Small left yesterday for the East. They have been at the barracks for two years and will be greatly missed. Mrs. A. B. Hoff has arrived at Coronado to join Captain Hoff. They were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden. Mrs. Robert Monroe, wife of Lieutenant Commander Monroe, has been spending some time with her mother in San Francisco, but has now gone South. Mrs. Walter Hoen, widow of Lieutenant Hoen, has arrived in San Francisco, where she will make her home. Work has been commenced by the public works department on the causeway which is to connect Mare Island and this navy yard. The yard force will work in conjunction with the civilian force.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 6, 1918.

Lieut. Albert D. Shaw has been spending a short leave in San Francisco. His engagement to Miss Emilie Tubbs was recently announced. She has been the guest of Lieutenant Shaw's mother at Hollister. Mrs. A. M. Elliott, wife of Major Elliott, has taken a house in Berkeley, where she will reside during his absence overseas. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell have been spending the last fortnight at their rice plantation at Wilcox, but returned to the yard yesterday.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Marsh entertained at dinner at Fort Scott last week for Col. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, recent arrivals from Puget Sound. Others present: Major Gen. and Mrs. John F. Morrison and Major and Mrs. Archibald Cabanis. The latter also entertained informally last week at the Cliff Hotel for Gen. and Mrs. Morrison and Col. and Mrs. Marsh. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott entertained at dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Logan.

Mrs. Henry W. B. Turner spent the week-end here with Commander Turner's mother, Mrs. Mary B. Turner. Comdr. and Mrs. Turner expect to go East shortly, the latter to remain for the period of the war in the event that her husband's duty will keep him near an eastern port—otherwise for only a month or two.

Miss Ruth Carmichael, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carmichael, of Berkeley, and a senior at the University of California, has announced her engagement to Lieut. Thomas W. Dalquist, now overseas with the A.E.F.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Hatch has left San Francisco, where he and Mrs. Hatch have spent some months, the latter leaving a short time ago for a visit to her parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. James Aleshire, in Washington, D.C.

Although Civil Engineer Hoar is to leave shortly for a temporary assignment for several months, Mrs. Hoar will remain here during his absence. Civil Engr. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson entertained informally last Thursday night for Rear Admiral Rouseman, asking to meet him some of the old friends who were here when he was stationed at the yard several years ago. Rear Admiral W. L. Rogers arrived in San Francisco Sunday, en route to his new station in the Orient, where he is to relieve Admiral Knight. He is a guest at the St. Francis for a few days.

Mrs. Logan, wife of Captain Logan, has left for Long Beach for an extended visit. She was in Vallejo for several months.



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during which Captain Logan's ship was in these waters. Surg. and Mrs. Stoddard have left for the eastern coast after several months' residence in Vallejo.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. McNiff are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy, born in their Vallejo home yesterday.

The influenza epidemic is practically stamped out among the enlisted personnel at the station, but among the civilian workers sixty are being cared for now at the emergency hospital on the yard, while a naval unit is caring for other civilians at St. Vincent's Boys' Catholic School in Vallejo.

### GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Great Lakes, Ill., Oct. 25, 1918.

Fourth Liberty Loan subscriptions here totalled \$2,525,000. Great Lakes per capita figures are \$58.11; the average subscription was \$33.85. Subscriptions were taken out on the station by 30,063 men, or sixty-nine per cent. of the force. When the Great Lakes Band Battalion returned to the station Oct. 24 it completed the most successful tour of the many made by it for patriotic purposes. On the road three weeks, the band played in twenty-six cities. It visited New York city on three occasions and made two trips to Brooklyn. One member of the organization, who claims to have kept an accurate account of the number of miles marched by the bandmen, says they covered over 400 miles.

Lieut. Comdr. Ogden T. McClurg, chief of staff of the 9th, 10th and 11th Naval Districts, has been detached from duty at Great Lakes and will leave for duty elsewhere in a few days. He commanded a fleet of sixteen submarine chasers on a trip from Great Lakes to New York, a voyage of 1,500 miles, the largest convoy of submarine chasers sent from Great Lakes. When the Great Lakes Naval Training Station Band Battalion of 300 pieces marches at the head of a Victory Loan celebration parade to be held in Toronto, Can., on Nov. 11, a new mark in the friendly relations that exist between the two countries will be established. The addition of a new 36-inch intake pipe to the water supply system of the station, that will provide an additional capacity of 21,000,000 gallons of water daily, has been authorized by the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The contract for laying this pipe 1,500 feet out in the lake has been awarded to the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co. Work will be completed about Jan. 1.

Washington has announced the advancement in rating of Dr. Kaufman, athletic director of Great Lakes, from lieutenant commander to that of commander. He came to Great Lakes in January, 1917, when the population of the station was about 1,000. He has served in all of the larger stations, including San Francisco, Newport and Norfolk, and was aboard ship for many years. His sea duty has been extensive. Cruising on the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, Commander Kaufman, then a lieutenant, served aboard the U.S.S. Tennessee, Louisiana, Tacoma, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Severn, Kearsarge, Ozark and many others. While on the Tennessee he played first base on the ball team that won the fleet championship. In addition to working on the mound and infield, Commander Kaufman captained and managed the team. Cal Delaney will display his fistic ability before the King of England when the best battlers of the Navy will box for the King's trophy next month. A committee of station officers and sport writers chose Cal as a Great Lakes representative after he had defeated Joe Sherman in a three-round bout Oct. 23. Ritchie Mitchell, Pat Moore, Jack O'Keefe and Jack Heinman have also been selected.

Great Lakes, Ill., Nov. 2, 1918.

A huge colored war map was placed this week on the walls of the Supply Building, where the progress of the war may be watched by sailors of the station. All enrolled citizens who have been waiting the call to the Navy have been ordered in. Within the next ten days the influx of recruits will be started and an average of 300 a day received until all enrolled men are in detention. Nearly 3,500 men will come to Great Lakes and later be taken to Camps Farragut and Decatur. A new freight line, using motor trucks and trailers instead of railroad box cars and running on a daily schedule between here and Chicago, is being planned. Women of America have responded nobly in this war, but one woman who has done more than the average is Mrs. Hannah E. Collins, proprietor of a Chicago hotel, who has given the Red Cross 194 pairs of socks which she made herself for the sailors. Mrs. Collins, through her knitting, will keep the feet of a whole company of men warm for the coming winter.

Thomas F. O'Connell, general secretary of the Knights of Columbus on the station, who has been here since the K.C. building was erected, will leave soon to become supervisor of the Central Southern division of K.C. war activities. Vaudeville shows, the delight of so many officers and enlisted men in detention camps, which were suspended during the influenza outbreak, were resumed Friday night. More new buildings for the 15th Regiment of sailors here were announced this week by Lieut. Lee Hammond, commanding officer of that regiment. The new structures, which are to be erected immediately, will represent an expenditure of \$500,000. Of the 5,357 recruits enlisted at Indianapolis, the majority of whom are sent to Great Lakes, only one man failed to take out \$10,000 worth of War Risk Insurance. This man took a \$5,000 policy.

### CANAL ZONE.

Canal Zone, Oct. 11, 1918.

The report as made up at Headquarters at Ancon, Oct. 7, for Fourth Liberty Loan subscriptions showed a total of \$338,850 for the Army on the zone. Lieut. W. W. Scott was in charge of the loan campaign in the 33d Infantry and met with marked success, obtaining about \$130,000. Major H. E. Pace and daughter, Leila Mae, were visitors in Balboa Monday. Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse have received word from their son, Lieut. Clarke Morse, that he is in active service in France. Amy Robbins Ware, of Robbinsdale, Minn., a sister of Mrs. W. W. Scott, of Gatun, is at an aviation instruction center with the American Expeditionary Force in France. She is teaching radio to classes of officers and of enlisted men, and also doing canteen service. Capt. William B. Smith, who has been ill in Ancon Hospital for two weeks, is on active duty again. Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Crommelin visited Corozal on Sunday. A dance was given on Friday night by the officers at Fort Amador. The fort band furnished music. Many Army and Navy people entertained guests at the palm dinner hop at the Tivoli Saturday evening, among them being Lieutenant Hardy, Capt. A. Lopez and Watlington, Lieut. A. A. Vasquez and V. N. Cordero. General Blatchford entertained eighteen guests at a beautifully arranged table, in the center of which was a sunken garden.

Col. Frank T. Woodbury, M.C., formerly of Camp Gaillard, is now at Camp Hancock, Ga. Capt. and Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin gave a delightful dinner at the Tivoli Saturday. Their guests included Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace and Lieutenants Cordero and Vasquez. Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Noble had a dinner guests Wednesday evening Lieutenants Caldwell and Williams. The table was artistically arranged, with roses forming the centerpiece. Word comes from Mrs. H. S. Andrews that she has been able to leave the hospital and is at the home of her father, in Hampton, Va. Colonel Lamoreaux gave a splendid and interesting talk Sunday evening in Gatun Union Church before a large audience of soldiers and civilians. Captain Johnston and his mother have moved to Camp Gaillard from Gatun. Mrs. B. C. Morse will begin instruction work in surgical dressings Monday.

Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace entertained Capt. and Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin at cards on Tuesday evening. Lieut. W. W. Robertson and C. P. Wood were in Balboa Tuesday. Lieut. Col. William H. Noble, Q.M.C., and Mrs. Noble are at Wardman Park Inn, Washington. Lieut. Col. Edwin J. Griffith was an Atlantic side visitor Monday. Lieutenants Hoover and Pearson are now stationed at Camp Gaillard. Mrs. James A. Irons, wife of Colonel Irons, is living in Alexandria, La. The hop given at Corozal in the interest of the Liberty Loan was well attended. Captain Weinberg and Major Boyd gave short talks.

(Continued on page 410.)



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(Canal Zone—Continued from page 409.)

Word has been received of the safe arrival in the States of Miss Harriett Morse. Visitors to Cristobal Wednesday were Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Lieutenants Stokes and Bartholow, and Mrs. Boyce, wife of Captain Boyce, M.R.C.

Lieut. Col. Sidney H. Hopson has been ordered from the Tank Corps at Baltimore and the Quartermaster Corps to duty with the 17th Brigade at Camp Beauregard, La. As major, Colonel Hopson was quartermaster with the 5th Infantry at Empire. Mrs. Milburne, wife of Major Milburne, is living at 1321 Jackson street, Alexandria, La. Near her are Mrs. Rufus Wicker, Mrs. Long and Mrs. Amb. Mrs. H. J. C. Humphrey has gone to her home in St. Louis. Miss Jessie Morse, daughter of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, has arrived to make an extended visit. Lieut. Robert McDonald Graham was married Sept. 28 to Miss Georgiana Marie Oktavee at New Rochelle, N.Y. Lieutenant Graham was adjutant of the 5th Infantry at Empire and is now an instructor at West Point.

Gatun, C.Z., Oct. 18, 1918.

Company L of the 33d Infantry raised by voluntary subscriptions \$14,250 for the Fourth Liberty Loan. All but four men in the company subscribed. The Canal Zone Examining Board, with headquarters at France Field, Coco Solo, is ready to examine applicants for the Air Service. Successful candidates will be recommended to the Director of Military Aeronautics for final decision, to be inducted into service as need arises. Capt. William E. Harvey has arrived on the Zone to relieve Capt. Maurice E. Heck, M.C. Lieut. Floyd A. Norman was in Camp Gaillard from Balboa Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Crommelin had as dinner guests on Wednesday Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Pace. Capt. and Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin entertained at cards on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Maurice E. Heck, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Crommelin, Lieut. Charleston P. Wood, Lieut. Oscar F. Sterling, Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace and Lieut. George L. Potter. Light refreshments were served. Lieut. Col. James M. Churchill, lately of Camp Gaillard, is with the 811th Pioneer Infantry at Camp Dix, N.J.

The officers' hop on Friday evening at Camp Gaillard was well attended. There were several out-of-town guests, including Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, U.S.N.; Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Leff, of Fort Amador; Capt. and Mrs. Pearson and Miss Eloise Pearson, of Empire; Lieutenants Watlington, Callenburg and Latimer. Captain Irvin Michlin entertained eight guests at dinner before the hop. Mrs. Edwin J. Donald, wife of Lieutenant Donald, M.C., returned to Camp Gaillard on Monday from Ancon Hospital with her infant daughter.

Col. Charles S. Riche has arrived to assume command of the Division of Engineers on the Canal Zone, relieving Major C. H. Cunningham, who has been ordered to Washington. Colonel Riche will be on the staff of the Commanding General at Army Headquarters. Mrs. C. S. Crowl, widow of Capt. Cas-

per S. Crowl, has gone to the home of her parents in Olympia, Wash. Capt. Maurice E. Heck, M.C., Mrs. Heck and two children have gone to the States. Surg. S. J. Taylor is now in France with the Evacuation Hospital, Corps of the American Expeditionary Force.

Gatun, C.Z., Oct. 26, 1918.

Arthur Fraser has received a commission as lieutenant and expects to go overseas soon. Mrs. William W. Robertson is in Balboa to be near her husband, Lieutenant Robertson, during his station there. Major W. W. Wynne took to Balboa \$93,000 worth of Liberty Loan subscriptions on Friday. Major Wynne, with Lieuts. Edward W. Warren and Kennel Winslow from the Aviation Corps at France Field, left Coco Solo at nine o'clock a.m. The mail was placed on the hydroplane at Pier 10. The trip took just thirty-four minutes. Lieut. Willard Reid died suddenly of influenza at Camp Beauregard, La., where he had gone recently from station at Empire, C.Z. Mrs. Reid and her two small children had gone to the States by way of New York, and Lieutenant Reid died before she could reach him. The greatest sympathy is felt by all for the widow and her two small daughters, as well as the aged mother who survives. Mrs. Christy, wife of Lieutenant Christy, of Coco Solo, is a recent addition to Army circles on the Canal Zone, having just arrived on the isthmus. Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold, of Fort Randolph, are the parents of a baby daughter. Corpl. J. B. Bulluss, who was well known on the isthmus, having been stationed with the 33d Infantry at Gatun, died suddenly of influenza at Camp Beauregard, La.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Moss, who was with the 5th Infantry at Empire for two years, is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army at Washington, D.C. Examinations were given Saturday to the class in surgical dressings, several Army women taking the examinations successfully, among them being Mrs. Floyd H. Banta, Mrs. John Noble, Mrs. W. W. Scott, Miss Jessie Morse and Mrs. Pierce Butler, jr. Mrs. Menner is leaving for the States to join Captain Menner. C. L. Yearick, chief clerk of the Commissary Division, has left for the States, having received a commission in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army.

A course of instruction in the use of the gas mask was started in Empire on Monday under the supervision of Lieutenant Isaacs, E.C., of Corozal. The officers from Camp Gaillard attending are Major H. E. Pace, Capt. G. C. Irwin, Capt. Clement Johnston, Lieuts. Edward Haglin, John S. Campbell, Henning Linden, Alva E. Steadman, Floyd A. Norman, Charles P. Cullen and Maurice E. Morse. Word has been received of the death at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., of Col. Charles B. Hagadorn, who was a few months ago chief of staff on the Commanding General's staff at Quarry Heights. Colonel Hagadorn's death was due to pneumonia.

Lieut. Kennel Winslow, of the Naval Air Station at Coco Solo, made a record flight on Wednesday afternoon, flying to a height of 42,000 feet. This is the greatest altitude reached

by an airplane on the Canal Zone. On the Pacific side a tidal wave did considerable damage on Monday, some of the Army and Navy property suffering from the high water and force of the waves. Capt. George B. Crommelin, Q.M.C., of Camp Gaillard, is now a major and expects to leave some time soon for station somewhere in the States. The Porto Rico Regiment subscribed \$237,350 for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

At the musicale and reception held in Fort Amador in honor of Colonel Kephart and the other officers of the Coast Artillery, each officer was presented with a swag stick by the Fort Amador Athletic Association. Lieut. William W. Robertson was in the post at Gatun on official business Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. Wright Scott on Wednesday evening.

### THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 393-395.—Abbreviation "emer." after appointment represents emergency appointment.

#### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 80, Sept. 17, 1918, War Department, rescinds Article XXV (Pars. 182 to 189), Army Regulations, and substitutes therefor Pars. 182 to 189½. These relate to the award of medals of honor, distinguished service crosses, and other decorations, authorized in G.O. 6, Jan. 12, 1918, War Department. The new Par. 189½ refers to the award of life-saving medals.

G.O. 93, OCT. 17, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—The C.O., Fort Sill, Okla., is empowered to appoint G.C.M. whenever necessary.

II.—In connection with Sec. VIII, G.O., No. 27, W.D., 1918, hereafter all sales made by the subsistence branches of the Quartermaster Corps, except those pertaining to the A.E.F., will be governed by the regulations prescribed by the United States Food Administrator for the government of retail dealers.

III.—Sec. V, G.O., No. 130, W.D., 1917, as amended by Sec. III, G.O. No. 33, W.D., 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

In connection with G.O. No. 137, W.D., 1917, the Chief of Ordnance will designate to camp ordnance officers general supply depots for the supply of ordnance material to camps.

#### Inventions by Officers and Others.

IV.—It has come to the attention of the Secretary of War that inventions made by officers and others in the military service of the United States and in the discharge of their official duties are not being patented by the inventors, but by certain contractors, who embody these inventions in supplies to the Army, after obtaining patents in their own names, and collect royalties thereon.

The above action is illegal and has resulted in material loss to the Government. All heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus, or other agencies of the War Department, having to do with the making and enforcement of contracts will consider the act of June 25, 1910, ch. 425-36, Stat. L., 851. The order publishes the act and in conclusion says:

"The Commissioner of Patents offers assistance to all those in the military service who desire it in framing their applications for patents. In addition, the Patent Board of the Army, located in the Patent Office Building at Washington, is available to look after such inventions. Those desiring additional information in this matter should address the chairman of the last-named board."

#### ARMY G.O.M.S.

Major William Kirby, Inf. Reserve Corps, pleaded guilty before a G.C.M. held at Boston, Mass., June 21, 1918, to a charge of having prepared for publication a book on "Camouflage," having included in the text substantially a copy of a confidential document of the War Department entitled "Notes on Camouflage," and delivered the same to a New York publisher with a view to its publication. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, but the President commuted the sentence to a reprimand to be administered by the Commanding General of the Northeastern Department, restriction to the limits of his post for six months and a forfeiture of \$100 a month of his pay for a like period. (G.C.M.O. 193.)

Lieut. Ralph A. Norris, 337th Ambulance Co., 310th Sanitary Train, was convicted at Camp Custer, Mich., May 25, of having absented himself without leave while with his company on the way from Detroit to Camp Custer on April 11, and also on May 2, while under treatment at the hospital at Camp Custer, and also with being drunk while in uniform at Battle Creek, Mich., on May 2. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 185—1918.)

Temporary 2d Lieut. Frank Webb, 45th Inf., was convicted by a G.C.M. held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 23, 1918, of having broken arrest on April 22, 1918, at Fort Benjamin Harrison and again on April 25. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Army. President Wilson confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 190.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., for duty: Capt. J. Atcheson, jr., K. L. Coley, F. M. Crosby, B. M. Deardorf, S. A. Huber, E. A. Ketterer, H. D. Mereness, J. H. Titus, E. I. Whitehead, H. G. Willson; 1st Lieuts. J. O. Caldwell, E. J. Gotthelf, O. Huff, H. H. Hughes, W. Lowe, D. G. Perry, F. P. Riley, D. A. Seibert, H. V. De Erve, J. O. Weaver, W. L. Yager; Capt. M. E. Rideout. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Major J. W. Stephenson, M.C., to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with Base Hospital No. 157. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Capt. A. D. Young, M.C., to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Major H. J. Ware, M.C., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. H. A. D. Baer, M.C., to West Point, N.Y., 29th Aero Squadron, for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Majors of M.C. to duty as follows: J. McFarland to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; J. A. Drew to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Convalescent Camp No. 14; G. W. Brehm to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Convalescent Camp No. 13. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. G. W. Holden, M.C., to U.S. Army General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Capt. C. Whelan, M.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Major G. R. Plummer, M.C., to Charleston, S.C., S.E. Dept., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Allentown, Pa. Camp Crane, for duty with Surgical Group No. 11: Lieut. Col. F. B. Lund, Majors E. A. Lockett and J. C. Masson, Capt. V. Cadwell, W. G. Drouin, E. A. Knowlton, J. C. Robertson and L. V. Smith, 1st Lieut. R. U. Drinkard. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty with 21st Engineers: First Lieuts. A. S. Behling, R. Z. Cope and A. H. Moore. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Gettysburg, Pa., for duty with the organizations specified: First Lieuts. C. H. Haralson, 310th Tank Hqrs., and C. A. Whitmire, 309th Tank Hqrs. (Nov. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. P. E. Deatur, M.C., to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for duty. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. N. Malejan, M.C., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Major E. A. Southall, M.C., to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., as camp surgeon at Camp Benjamin Franklin, Md. (Nov. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. W. H. McDuffie, M.C., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., is assigned to 606th Engrs. for duty. (Nov. 8, War D.)

#### Appointments, Medical Corps.

Appointments in M.C. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. C. Alexander, J. F. Avery, D. G. Campbell, H. McD. Cameron, T. P. Caplinger, G. M. Clafin, J. P. Cleary, R. C. Denison, W. E. Draper, W. A. Gerrish, H. M. Osborne, J. D. Pasco, W. S. Sharpe, F. H. Spencer, E. Windmueller, A. W. Hon, F. J. Wartele. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in M.C. (emer.), Oct. 21, 1918: To be majors—



Capt. H. C. Allen, C. H. Davis, E. H. Morgan, A. E. Westervelt, H. Wilkinson. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in M.C. (emer.), Oct. 26, 1918: To be majors—Capt. W. B. Summerall, E. E. Hobby, E. C. Levy, E. F. Krug, R. W. Mullen, C. H. Mosely, G. W. Timmers, H. E. Albrecht, F. O. Barrett, D. B. McEachern, R. B. Scales, O. C. Wilhite, A. H. Smith. To be captains—First Lieut. O. Z. Candler, G. G. Kalmutz, E. R. Bridge, G. P. Ross, J. C. Vinson, R. E. Herendeen, E. E. Dickason, H. Sharp, F. Barrett, W. R. Deemer, C. E. Llewellyn, E. M. Wells. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments in M.C. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors N. B. Foster, T. J. Harris, Z. L. Henry, L. C. Mudd, T. S. Proxmire, G. A. Traylor. To be majors—Capt. W. N. Anderson, J. P. Fiske, R. F. Saunders, G. C. Wilkins, C. Williams. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments in M.C. (emer.), Oct. 12, 1918: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. C. S. Ford, W. T. Davidson, R. F. Metcalf, A. W. Williams, J. L. Shepard, P. W. Huntington, W. A. Powell, R. L. Carswell, C. R. Snyder, J. B. Huggins, W. H. Tefft, W. R. Davis. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Appointments in M.C. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918: To be majors—Capt. F. G. Angeny, J. E. Metcalf, R. S. Morrish, G. H. Musselman, R. M. Stephenson and K. Winslow. To be captain—First Lieut. O. W. King. (Oct. 31, War D.)

Capt. W. A. Downes, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.). (Oct. 31, War D.)

Major T. C. Quick, M.C., to lieut. col., M.C. (emer.), Nov. 5, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Appointments in M.C. (emer.), Nov. 6, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors W. Pepper, L. G. Ament, H. Fox, W. R. Weiser, J. W. Stephenson, T. B. Appel, N. T. Kirk, C. L. Gandy and C. A. Snoddy. To be captain—First Lieut. J. A. Cahill, jr. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Capt. J. C. Robertson, M.C., to major, M.C. (emer.), Nov. 5, 1918. (Nov. 8, War D.)

#### Permanent Promotions, Medical Corps.

Promotions of officers, M.C., to majors, M.C. permanent establishments, with dates of rank as indicated below: From Aug. 3, 1918—Capt. H. L. Quickel, C. D. Allen, D. E. Smith, L. A. Fox, C. M. Hunter, R. E. Graham, J. H. Francis, C. K. Berle, G. C. H. Franklin, W. T. Weissinger, S. M. Browne, F. L. Cole, G. D. France, C. F. Felch, R. D. Wolfe, B. P. Morris, C. Blance, W. A. Foertmeyer, C. O. Bailey, M. R. Stockton (captain, emer.), P. C. Griffin, F. H. Mills (major, emer.), H. C. Bierbower, V. E. Miltenberger (lieut. col., emer.), E. F. Haines. From Sept. 18, 1918—Capt. J. P. Kelly, E. J. Farrow, H. I. Freeland (major, emer.). (Nov. 6, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Resignation of Col. H. L. Cooper, C.E., is accepted. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Major J. A. Bessel, Engrs., from Norfolk, Va., to Camp Forrest, Ga., for assignment to 25th Engrs. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Engineers from Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., to Washington, D.C., for duty: Majors W. H. Landers and G. M. Talbot. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Engineers to organizations specified for duty: Seventy-eighth Engineers—First Lieut. A. L. Altemus and 2d Lieut. F. M. Babbitt. Seventy-ninth Engineers—Capt. C. W. Meyers and 1st Lieut. J. R. Rubey. Ninety-seventh Engineers—Second Lieut. H. L. Bero. Ninety-eighth Engineers—Second Lieut. O. H. D. Brexton. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to Engr. organizations specified, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: 118th Engineers—First Lieut. B. W. Henry. 138th Engineers—Major H. S. Wilgus, Capt. C. J. Skinner, A. B. Edge and B. M. Lookard, 1st Lieut. J. H. Harkine and 2d Lieut. O. G. Sealy. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to Camp Leach, D.C., to organizations specified for duty: 79th Engineers—Second Lieut. E. G. Granger and S. J. Gjellefeld. 97th Engineers—First Lieut. E. D. Johnston and 2d Lieut. T. S. Hansen. 98th Engineers—Second Lieut. J. J. Huber, H. W. Haapanen and W. H. Gillespie. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Col. F. W. Alstaetter, C.E., is appointed division Engineer of the S.E. Division, vice Col. John Mills, C.E., relieved, upon the arrival of Colonel Alstaetter in Savannah, Ga. (Nov. 1, C.E.)

Officers of Engrs. assigned to regiments stated after their names and to Camp Fremont, Cal., for duty: Majors C. T. Sackett to 320th, W. M. White to 321st, and G. H. Johnson to 322d Engrs. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. assigned to 99th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va., for duty: First Lieut. J. R. Comly and H. B. Collins. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. C. H. Brown to Camp Forrest, Ga., and assume command of the organization of Engineer troops; Lieut. Col. C. H. Rankin is assigned to 119th Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Major J. N. Perry to Washington, D.C.; Major P. T. Beck to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., 215th Engrs.; Capt. L. R. Brown to 99th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. assigned to 124th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty: Capt. P. E. Mather, E. A. Clark, W. G. Massey; 1st Lieut. H. C. Smith, W. H. Wallace, W. P. Danford, A. S. Hadley; 2d Lieut. F. C. Paulson. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to 146th Engrs., Camp Shelby, Mass., for duty: Capt. H. R. Putnam, H. J. Wiswell; 2d Lieut. B. M. Goldgar, H. N. Hough. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. H. L. Cooper to New York, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. G. F. Weisel to Camp Forrest, Ga.; Major J. A. Rossiter to 150th Engrs., Camp Shelby, Miss.; Major O. L. Ingalls assigned to 139th Engrs., Camp Shelby, Miss.; Major P. W. F. Bluest assigned to 97th Engrs., Camp Leach, D.C.; Major C. A. Lyerly, jr., to 323d Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Major G. Mayo to 610th Engrs.; Major H. Austill to Camp Forrest, Ga.; Capt. H. A. Saurbrey to 140th Engrs., Camp Shelby, Miss.; 1st Lieut. E. M. Mitchell to 125th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Kautz to 125th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Flynn to 79th Engrs., Camp Leach, D.C. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to 144th Engrs., Camp Shelby, Miss., for duty: Capt. H. A. Wooster, H. S. Carr; 1st Lieut. F. P. Colville, B. R. Mayer; 2d Lieut. W. I. Whitefield. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. assigned to 149th Engrs., Camp Shelby, Miss., for duty: Capt. A. I. Hunting and S. L. Sinclair. (Nov. 8, War D.)

So much of recent orders as relieved 2d Lieut. J. A. Hart, Engrs., from assignment to 73d Engrs. and assigns him to 213th Engrs. is revoked. He will remain assigned to 73d Engrs. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Colonels Engrs., now at War College, are assigned to regiments and to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: V. L. Peterson, 326th; E. North, 324th; H. W. Stickle, 323d; A. K. B. Lyman, 325th; B. C. Dunn, 323d; P. B. Fleming, 334th; P. S. Reinecke, 335th. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Transfers in assignments of officers of the Engrs.: Major A. L. Canahl from 215th Engrs. to 607th; Major D. H. Gillette from 217th to 608th; Major D. A. Davison from 220th to 609th. They will report at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers of C.E., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., assigned to Engr. regiments indicated for duty: Major A. F. Von Deesten to 217th; Major W. H. Henderson to 220th. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to 214th Engrs., Camp Custer, Mich., for duty: Capt. G. J. Foley; 1st Lieut. R. H. Whiteside; 2d Lieut. H. A. Kelly, J. K. Myers and G. McK. Penick. (Nov. 9, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. assigned to 213th Engrs., Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with their regiment: Capt. E. C. Emery, R. Proctor; 1st Lieut. N. V. Kurtz, E. C. Crawford; 2d Lieut. W. W. O'Connell. (Nov. 9, War D.)

#### Appointments, Engineers.

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Oct. 22, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. G. H. Gilchrist, O. F. Waite. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), July 30, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. S. F. Creelius, A. H. Lovell, E. H. Ropes. To be lieutenant colonels—Majors J. V. Birch, H. L. Bowly, J. A. Given, J. H. Watson, G. F. Weisel, T. B. Whitted. To be majors—Capt. F. H. Abbott, E. H. Annear, H. Austill, A. A. Canady, C. W. Cochran, B. H. Craft, R. W. Cunningham, C. L. Currier, H. L. Dale, M. W. Dixon, jr., G. C. Dison, J. F. Duling, E. W. Evans, C. R. Fisher, J. H. P. Fisk, F. C. French, G. H. Gifford, H. M. Gillespie, R. A. Greenfield, W. G. Gribbel, J. A. Griffin, W. R. Grunow, J. G. (Continued on page 412.)



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### (Appointments—Engineers—Continued from page 411.)

Hendrie, G. F. Hobson, H. L. Holderman, H. W. Holland, J. W. Houseal, I. V. A. Huie, C. R. Hulsart, C. D. Jacobs, G. H. Johnson, C. G. Jones, A. C. Knight, H. Laughlin, W. F. Lewis, W. H. Lilly, R. R. McGregor, W. M. McKee, E. E. McKeighan, J. de N. Macomb, C. B. Mandigo, J. W. Mark, D. T. Mason, A. R. Masters, W. N. Millar, D. G. Miller, R. B. Morrow, E. B. Murray, C. E. Myers, D. I. Okes, W. S. Pattinger, T. L. Pattison, F. W. Perry, H. V. Pittman, T. J. Powell, M. F. Quinn, O. C. F. Randolph, E. F. Robinson, J. A. Rossiter, C. M. Seymour, M. M. Smith, J. W. Sware, C. M. Talbot, V. G. Thomason, J. S. Thompson, N. Ware, F. K. Webb, W. M. White, L. W. Wickes, H. W. Wilson, W. McI. Wolf, W. S. J. Zwick. (Oct. 26, War D.)

Appointments in Engrs. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be lieutenant colonel—Major A. F. Allen. To be major—Capt. C. A. Lyerly. To be captains—1st Lieuts. J. P. Wood, R. D. Salisbury. (Oct. 30, War D.)

### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. J. S. Hammond from assignment to F.A. Brigade Firing Center and assigned to 27th F.A.; W. H. Smith from assignment to 27th F.A. and assigned to F.A. replacements, Camp Jackson, S.C.; Major T. L. Tewksbury to 84th F.A., Camp Sheridan, Ala.; Capt. R. W. Page from assignment to 52d F.A. to Camp Meade, Md., 11th Ammunition Train; W. J. Broadhead from 45th F.A. to 8th Cav., Marfa, Texas; 2d Lieut. E. A. Roberts assigned to 17th Ammunition Train, Fort Sill, Okla. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Second Lieuts. J. M. Flowers and J. C. Snyder, F.A., to Camp Taylor, Ky. (Nov. 8, War D.)

Changes in assignment of Field Artillery officers: Col. M. M. McNamce from assignment to 60th F.A.; Col. J. L. Devers from duty at school of fire, Fort Sill, and assigned to 60th Field Artillery and will join. (Nov. 9, War D.)

### Appointments, Field Artillery.

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors W. M. Bailey, J. McC. Eager, W. A. Raborg, J. F. Wall. To be majors—Capt. R. H. Carter, E. L. Fulton, R. F. Jackson, C. E. Noerenberg, G. F. Plimpton. They are assigned to duty at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. J. L. Orr, H. A. Knutsen, G. E. Keeler, H. C. Hutchins, B. Pepinsky, C. B. Heston, Jr., P. Reighard, A. C. Gale, W. A. Scheil, H. E. Ryerson, Jr. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. V. J. Gasper, D. Sargent, R. C. Benner, R. M. Carr, E. A. Jones, R. L. Ripley, C. S. Blomshield, C. McC. Phipps, E. S. Hartwell, C. B. Lyon, C. W. Goodwin. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. P. W. Wyatt, R. N. Perlee, R. R. Estill, C. H. Hartke. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. M. G. Randol, F.A., to colonel, F.A. (emer.),

Oct. 24, 1918; assigned to 73th F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. P. King, Jr., F.A., to colonel, F.A. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be majors—Capt. R. Webster, F. M. Dixon. They are assigned to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. R. R. Peabody, L. Arnold, G. M. Crosby, W. A. McCracken, W. S. Pickett, W. M. Sistare, Jr. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. E. L. Woodfin, C. H. Sudler, Jr., H. H. Corbin. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. E. Booth, O. M. Marshburn, J. P. Blake. They are assigned to 36th F.A., Camp McClellan, Ala. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. J. L. Devers, H. E. Miner, W. H. Williams. To be majors—Capt. H. C. Boardman, R. S. Bull, G. G. Reiniger, N. E. Fiske, C. C. Hield, T. L. Tewksbury, C. R. Mabey, F. H. Hinrichs, E. Johnson, H. E. Williams, T. W. Palmer, Jr., J. J. Bachman, L. L. Boggs, L. N. Jones, H. S. Adams, E. W. Austin. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918, and assignments as indicated: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. C. E. Ide, 64th F.A., Camp Kearny, Cal.; J. E. Sloan, 30th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas.; C. D. Daly, 29th F.A., Camp Funston, Kas. They will proceed to their proper stations. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Major A. C. Sandeford, F.A., to lieutenant col., F.A. (emer.), July 30, 1918. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Major L. J. Fortier, F.A., to captain, F.A. (emer.), Nov. 4, 1918. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 31, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. E. L. Hubbell, W. J. Sheehan, W. P. Fay. They are assigned to 10th F.A. Brigade, Camp Funston, Kas. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. W. C. Bechtold, J. B. Beck, A. C. Bonebrake, G. J. Bugbee, T. F. Cadwalader, L. C. Cathcart, H. L. Cook, C. E. DesChamps, C. Dobbs, S. D. Eldredge, V. R. Geher, C. W. Harvey, J. MacD. Herbert, W. E. James, R. H. Magwood, R. G. Ralli, C. A. Raymo, S. VanVechten, E. A. Whitaker, Jr., L. V. Witcher, W. Womeldorf. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in F.A. (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. C. E. Allen, W. D. Annott, H. J. Armor, W. C. Balch, W. C. Bassette, J. W. Bates, H. W. Bell, A. H. Bergman, R. E. Bishop, R. L. Bobbitt, W. S. Buice, E. T. Burr, W. V. Cadmus, M. R. Carr, H. A. Chapman, G. Dobert, F. Fernow, L. E. Fiero, B. F. Freeman, R. F. Garing, R. W. Geyer, T. D. Giran, C. F. Groff, M. R. Hamilton, C. D. Hamler, W. C. Hanly, B. L. Harts, W. P. Hickey, W. T. Howe, Jr., R. E. Jones, S. B. Jones, E. H. Lawman, B. S. Marsh, G. Mygatt, T. B. Niles, C. W. Oliver, T. W. Oliver, Jr., E. J. Pennell, E. A. Pivan, G. K. Sabine, C. E. Seghers, Jr., E. Seligman, E. L. Shetler, F. F. Sneed, R. J. Sothorn, T. B. Summers, H. G. Swallow, W. M. Tugman, G. W. Webber,

E. B. Wettengel, W. E. Whaley, M. A. Wilder, C. I. Williams. (Oct. 28, War D.)

### COAST ARTILLERY.

Officers of C.A. from present assignments and will join 26th Artillery at Fort Screven, Ga.: Capt. D. M. Griggs; 2d Lieuts. T. P. Allen, J. W. Feild, S. J. Stubbs, Jr., W. S. Wells. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Officers of C.A. will join anti-aircraft organizations indicated: To 8th Battalion—Capt. A. L. Robinson, 1st Lieut. B. W. Mason, 2d Lieuts. R. B. Horner, J. A. Miller, J. W. Cox and B. F. Gilmour. To 9th Battalion—Capt. M. E. Gowing and J. D. Conover, 1st Lieuts. M. H. McKee and F. E. Harrison, Jr., 2d Lieuts. E. J. Beiting, E. J. Sullivan, A. W. Meiselwitz and I. H. Eresian. To 10th Battalion—Capt. G. S. Kennedy, 2d Lieuts. T. A. Balderson, R. H. Cobb, K. L. Tye, D. O. Wehrly, M. L. Etzel and L. F. Milligan. To 21st Battery—Second Lieut. O. H. Rechard, Jr. To 22d Battery—Second Lieut. C. G. Phipps. To 23d Battery—Second Lieut. G. M. Gowen. To 24th Battery—Second Lieut. S. L. Glover. To 25th Battery—First Lieut. E. W. Forep. To 27th Battery—Second Lieut. L. H. Gorton. To 28th Battery—Second Lieut. H. P. Breslin. To 30th Battery—Second Lieut. McD. E. Griffith. To 31st Battery—Second Lieut. M. A. Pursel. To 32d Battery—Second Lieut. C. D. Todd. To 33d Battery—Second Lieut. A. J. Rosenthal. To 34th Battery—Second Lieut. F. M. Hudson. To 35th Battery—Second Lieut. J. L. Roberts. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Major J. B. Gillespie, C.A., to Camp Abraham Eustis, Va., 36th Art. (C.A.C.), for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Moore, C.A., from assignment to 36th Art. (C.A.) to Coast Defenses of Charleston for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. A. A. Houser to C.A., 34th Art. (C.A.C.), for duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Officers of C.A., at San Francisco, Cal., awaiting assignment, will proceed to the stations indicated for duty: To Fort Warren, Mass. Major O. H. Schrader; to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Capt. J. H. Namle and C. R. Heron; to Fort Du Pont, Del., Major S. S. Giffin; to Fort Howard, Md., Lieut. Col. R. L. Edwards; to Fort Moultrie, S.C., 1st Lieut. O. J. Wellington and 2d Lieut. S. O. Bridgens; to Fort Screven, Ga., 1st Lieut. J. N. Lewis and 2d Lieut. J. Riley; to Jackson Barracks, La., Capt. J. J. Tobin and 1st Lieut. C. M. Bassett. Nov. 7, War D.)

### Appointments, Coast Artillery Corps.

Appointments in C.A. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918: To be majors—Capt. F. G. Tucker, H. Dalsheimer, W. J. Gilbert, W. A. Stuart. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Appointments in C.A. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. F. J. Behr. To be majors—Capt. H. B. Holmes, Jr., E. B. Jackson, K. S. Purdie, R. E. Turley, Jr., J. H. Burlingame, R. Ayre, C. F. Hadden, W. S. Pollitz, J. D. Conover, T. E. Bouchier, G. H. Stough, H. C. Moore, R. E. Mitchell, W. H. Donaldson. To be captains—First Lieuts. F. P. Schlandt, J. B. Thomas, H. S. Johnson, A. W. Winship, J. E. Troupe, H. G. Lieber, L. W. Fox, H. E. Pride, G. H. Hagar, W. D. Hohenthal, E. N. Horr, E. P. Wright. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. B. Beatley. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments in C.A. (emer.), Nov. 2, 1918: To be major—Capt. E. R. Freeland. To be captains—First Lieuts. C. A. McClung, E. R. Bowden, C. E. Anderson, J. C. Roberts. (Nov. 7, War D.)

### INFANTRY.

57TH—First Lieut. H. W. Miller, 57th Inf., is detailed to duty with Signal Corps, Camp Logan, Texas, with 215th Field Sig. Battalion. (Nov. 7, War D.)

360TH—Major C. E. Kerr, 360th Inf., to Camp Beauregard, La., for assignment. (Nov. 7, War D.)

### Appointments, Infantry.

Major E. G. Beuret (Inf.), I.G.D., to lieutenant col., Inf. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), with date of rank as indicated: To be majors—Capt. E. N. Baldwin, Oct. 21, 1918; A. E. Foote, Oct. 18, 1918; W. J. Holzapfel and J. T. E. Stites, Oct. 21, 1918. To be captains—First Lieuts. L. E. Sinner and C. Hoatson, Oct. 21, 1918. (Oct. 28, War D.)

Major H. E. Bradley to lieutenant col., Inf. (emer.), Oct. 30, 1918; to Camp Logan, Texas, 15th Division, for duty with 43d Inf. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Major G. T. Everett, Inf., to lieutenant col., Inf. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Major W. S. Fulton, Inf., to lieutenant col. (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918; to Camp Logan, Texas, 15th Division, for duty with 57th Inf. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Major F. H. McGregor, Inf., to lieutenant col., Inf. (emer.), Oct. 30, War D.)

Major D. W. Adams to lieutenant col., Inf. (emer.), Oct. 30, 1918; to Camp Devens, Mass., 12th Division, for duty with 74th Inf. (Nov. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. W. Anshelm, P.S. retired, to captain, Inf. (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 23, 1918: To be majors—Capt. J. E. Marshall, E. V. Olson. To be captains—First Lieuts. P. D. Brown, H. M. Gray, E. Kuhn, I. M. McLeod, G. B. Thompson. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Aug. 24, 1918: To be majors—Capt. F. Peabody, R. B. Troutman, J. M. Watkins, R. W. Ralston, H. R. Chidsey, J. F. Gillem. (Oct. 21, War D.)

Major O. P. Titus, Inf., to lieutenant col. (emer.), Nov. 5, 1918. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Oct. 25, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. J. A. Means. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. B. Butler, J. H. Mason, C. A. Mauch, R. C. Peed. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Nov. 4, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors H. M. Thomlinson, H. L. Walthall, A. W. Chilton, W. E. Morrison, E. Santachi, Jr., W. A. Ganoe. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), with date of rank as indicated: To be major—Capt. R. M. Van Sant, Oct. 29, 1918. To be captain—First Lieut. C. A. Rusland, Oct. 30, 1918. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Appointments in Inf. (emer.), Nov. 1, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. T. Lynch, F. Tengler, H. C. Sken, V. H. Woolum, C. Lewis, G. H. Sken, G. H. Goodspeed, R. J. Monnett, C. Mullaney, R. P. Higgins. (Nov. 7, War D.)

### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. R. Kernan, P.S. retired, to San Diego Junior College, San Diego, Cal., as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps.

### RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION CORPS.

Appointments, Railway Transportation Corps.

Capt. F. M. Smith, Engrs., to major, R.T.C. (emer.), Oct. 24, 1918. (Oct. 30, War D.)

### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Appointments, Motor Transport Corps.

Lieut. Col. S. B. Pearson, M.T.C., to colonel (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918. (Oct. 30, War D.)

### TANK CORPS.

Appointments, Tank Corps.

Appointments in Tank Corps (emer.), Nov. 2, 1912: To be major—Capt. P. D. Poston. To be captain—First Lieut. J. E. DeMuth. (Nov. 6, War D.)

### APPOINTMENTS BY GENERAL PERSHING.

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by commanding general, A.E.F., confirmed: To be lieutenant colonel—Major P. S. Morris, Jr. To be major—Capt. H. S. Phillips. To be captains—First Lieuts. M. E. Cox, L. F. Harder, R. E. Dugan, C. E. Craddock, T. J. Dwyer, A. J. Makem, G. H. Morgan. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. E. Evans, F. E. Edebohis, H. N. Simpson, C. R. Beal, W. A. Foster, E. Garforth, J. G. Collins, H. B. East, M. F. Smith, V. G. Burdick, R. E. Millett. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Aug. 28, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be lieutenant colonel—Major J. L. Cochran. To be captains—First Lieuts. H. A. Riecke, T. Sanders, W. J. Grange, L. Miller, K. D. Rockwell, S. A. Rowland, Jr., F. J. Widman, S. M. Alexander, J. R. Chambers, W. J. Scott, O. W. Dresslar, R. E. Lee, C. M. Millard, W. E. Cabean, A. Shirliffe, L. W. Miesse, P. A. Lainsan, J. C. Christopher, J. F. Cotter, D. A. Rodrick, A. M. Gamlar, R. M. Brown, J. O. Benjamin, L. L. Louthian, C. H. Biggs, T. Ferguson. To be first lieutenants—



Second Lieuts. J. Daniels, B. L. F. Burnham, H. F. Shaver, W. S. Bonsal, J. Feldman, F. E. Lutz, H. M. Reid, F. T. O. Yeager, H. N. Weiser, H. M. Barnes, Z. B. Thornburg, H. Cohen, P. P. Stanislawski, O. A. McCoy, S. F. White, Jr., J. F. Rowley, J. H. Geiszel, G. L. Bliss, B. V. Pfeiffer, J. A. Minor, F. T. Zipoy, E. C. Adkins, J. L. Markham, V. E. Prince, H. Hamscher, Jr., E. D. Kitchen, J. F. Kroske, M. Lake, W. R. McHenry, A. Broadhead, T. Krunwiede. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 9, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be colonels, Q.M.C.—Lieut. Col. A. K. Baskette, L. L. Dietrick, W. C. Jones, W. S. Scott, O. G. Collins, A. W. Kimball. To be lieutenant colonels, Q.M.C.—Majors C. C. Pierce, U.S. Army, retired; M. H. Hanson, C. B. Eckels, G. M. Newell, A. M. Wilson. To be lieutenant colonels of Infantry—Majors S. A. Howard, R. P. Harbold, M. Lanza, A. C. Cron, J. A. Ulio, C. B. Elliott, J. B. Corbly, F. L. Minnigerode, O. L. Sampson, B. R. Campbell, J. C. French, B. B. McCroskey, L. C. Grieses, C. W. McClure, E. O. Waddill, G. Dillman, T. W. Hammond, J. H. Dickey, P. W. Manley, A. W. Lane, O. S. Albright, F. H. Baird, H. H. Broadhurst, A. D. Cummings, C. S. Caffery, J. P. Bubb. To be lieutenant colonel, Ord. Dept.—Major J. Beall, O.D. To be majors, Q.M. Corps—Capt. B. D. Ballanfant, J. R. McDonough, J. Bentler, B. Herbst, E. C. Kaefler, J. H. Hickey, E. L. Batterton, W. D. Candler, R. L. Dalley, H. A. Chaffin, J. D. Hahn, L. C. Galbraith, S. S. Rooney, E. J. Heller, B. N. Carvalho, P. E. Cantlon, H. Loy, O. A. Morrow, J. A. Porter, W. G. Huntoon, H. Sneed, E. J. Glynn, J. Campbell, P. Washburn. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 9, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be majors—Capt. H. E. Boies, M. O. Cramer. To be captains—First Lieuts. J. W. Scott, L. French, Jr., W. Farwell, J. H. Brewster, H. M. Johnstone, C. H. Krengel, A. L. Chaffee. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. E. C. Howe, L. F. Kimmell, E. J. Kane, H. C. Mussman, D. W. Stevenson, R. A. Storrs, G. M. Dunford, W. E. Simpson, W. C. Foster, Jr., F. L. Rinkliff, H. McP. Snyder, R. C. Gise, R. F. Swain, C. Buford, J. N. Barnett, G. D. Dixon, Jr., C. T. Mess, I. I. Niles, J. M. Regan, Lt. Col. Williams. To be second lieutenants—First Sergt. E. R. Wren and Sergt. J. P. Roberts. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 5, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be majors—Capt. R. P. McDowell, J. W. Denton. To be captains—First Lieuts. D. S. Helmick, L. T. McKee, A. F. Millet, F. A. Whiteside, E. O. Gilmore, W. D. Herbert, J. W. Pulley, T. O. Van Allen, H. E. Buckingham, R. P. Beaman, P. E. Haralson, I. D. Hess, P. E. Barth, E. S. Becker, G. W. Hinman, Jr., C. A. Adams, W. P. Cameron, E. R. Hambrick, C. C. Hanner, H. O. Kendrick, E. J. Litter, F. L. Ogburn, E. Patterson, P. F. Sprule, M. D. Steen, F. J. Morris, P. Richardson, S. J. Reid, F. J. Ambler, R. N. Ball, C. B. Robbins, H. A. Dunn, J. S. Harbison, C. W. Parrott, J. J. Sherrard. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. M. Burns, W. M. Carson, Jr., L. F. Witherspoon, K. C. Cowles, G. L. Wallace, W. S. Court, J. H. Robins, P. L. Gill, J. V. Merriek, Jr., J. P. Dodge, C. K. Burgess, E. N. Maher, D. Crow, F. R. Wulsin, L. E. Youngblood, W. T. Murphy, G. R. Weaver, P. A. Berkey, W. E. Cox, E. A. Woodward, H. P. Horobin, W. M. Ireland, C. B. Dowd, G. E. Strechan, H. K. Toole. To be second lieutenants—Sergts. J. C. Hurd, C. W. Simpson, T. T. McCarthy and 1st Sergt. C. G. Sloan. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., of Corps of Engineers confirmed: To be captains—First Lieuts. P. L. Focardi, W. J. Snyder, R. J. Coughlin, C. J. Moore. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. E. C. Sinclair, R. Crewe, L. H. Evans, H. M. Fishwood, J. G. Freeman, L. S. Gates, J. E. Byers, L. J. Brunell. To be second lieutenants—Master Engrs. (j.g.) F. M. Schultz, E. A. Furrer, J. H. Fogg, H. L. Cannon, J. H. Heindrick, Sergt. 1st Class H. C. Buckingham and Sergt. 1st Class J. H. McClanahan. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 4, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be lieutenant colonel of Infantry—Major John B. Richardson. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 9, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be lieutenant colonels of Infantry—Majors J. L. Topham, Jr., J. M. True, C. W. Mason, A. R. Williams. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 25, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., Corps of Engineers confirmed: To be majors—Capt. L. S. Morton. To be captains—First Lieuts. A. D. Collier, R. W. Wenzell, H. R. McDams, W. H. Meier, L. R. Tillotson, H. T. Barclay. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. R. Carnahan, F. R. Lyons, M. W. Jones, R. M. Gaw, H. B. Payne, H. F. Nelson. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 9, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. J. P. McAdams, J. H. Poole. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 11, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be lieutenant colonels—Majors P. Mathews, F.A.; E. Farmer and P. W. McAbee, Inf. To be captains—First Lieuts. W. R. Casparis and W. H. Bush, Inf. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 5, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. J. C. Hughes, Inf. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Appointments on Sept. 10, 1918, by C.G., A.E.F., confirmed: To be lieutenant colonel—Major C. A. Stevens, A.G.D. To be major—Capt. P. Pleiss, Air Ser. (Oct. 30, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major H. R. Stiles, retired, to lieut. col., M.C. (emer.), Nov. 5, 1918. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Col. A. Reynolds, retired, to Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., for duty. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Lieut. Col. P. E. Trippe, retired, to home and from further active duty. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Col. J. P. Finley, retired, is relieved from duty at Manhattan College, New York, N.Y., to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will proceed to the New York College of Dentistry, New York, N.Y., for duty as C.O. of Students' Army Training Corps unit at that institution. (Oct. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. R. W. Leshner, retired, to captain, U.S. Guards, from Sept. 20, 1918; he is assigned to duty in Eastern Dept. (Oct. 30, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. Gardner, retired, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 7, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Capt. A. Gallatin to major, U.S.A., for intelligence duty solely (emer.), Oct. 29, 1918, and to Director, Military Intelligence Division, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty, and then to Havana, Cuba, to the American Minister, American Legation, for duty. (Nov. 6, War D.)

Officers to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., not later than Nov. 15, 1918, to Central Officers' Training School, Camp Fremont: Lieut. Col. E. J. Nowlen, Inf.; R. W. Boughton, 159th Depot Brigade; Majors R. Waldo, Inf.; E. H. Bigelow, G. H. McCafferty, R. W. Wilroy and W. T. Jones, 153d D.B.; T. F. Maginnis and T. M. Hays, Inf.; C. B. Moon and C. S. Durr, 158th D.B.; F. J. Maher, 154th D.B.; C. M. Lindsay, 156th D.B.; C. K. Higgins, 157th D.B.; B. C. Fink, 155th D.B.; Capt. G. Borthwick, Inf.; H. E. Drake and 1st Lieut. M. W. Ward, 44th Inf. (Nov. 7, War D.)

Officers report Nov. 7, 1918, to the director, war plans division, Washington, for instruction: Infantry—Col. G. Van S. Quackenbush; Lieut. Col. H. E. Mann, A. B. Dockery, J. B. Henry, Jr., M. G. Holliday, L. R. Ball, H. F. Sykes; Majors E. de T. Ellis, J. R. Cockrell, R. M. Howell, H. A. Wise, M. D. Smith; 2d Lieut. A. A. Zimmerman. The Adjutant General's Department—Col. T. O. Murphy; Lieut. Col. W. H. Moss and W. Moore; Majors J. H. Duvall, M. A. Sorger, P. S. Sears, H. A. Wadsworth. Inspector General's Department—Majors G. Keyes, W. M. Robertson, E. S. Miller, C. H. Danielson. Medical Corps—Lieut. Col. E. D. Kremers, E. C. McCulloch, T. H. Scott; Majors F. J. Combe, W. H. Oates, A. J. Markley, T. C. Patterson. Judge Advocate General's Department—Lieut. Col. R. F. White and J. A. Dykeman; Majors A. R. Stallings, J. A. Tyson, W. H. Ryan, H. H. Swift, V. D. Sprague, E. C. Raymond. Corps of Engineers—Col. E. H. Schaub, R. Park, R. T. Coiner and J. C. Mehafe; Lieut. Col. B. A. Miller, J. Stewart, J. H. Finney. Signal Corps—Lieut. Col. G. A. Wiczorski and J. B. Taylor; Majors P. W. Evans, W. E. Pridgen, J. P. Lucas. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Officers to Washington, Nov. 7, 1918, to the director, war plans division, for instruction: Signal Corps—Col. A. M. Wetherill and H. A. Ripley; Lieut. Col. C. F. Leonard, W. A. Alfante, A. A. Hofmann and H. L. Jordan; Majors H. W. Hall, L. B. Chambers, D. Reeves, S. B. Akin, R. D. Gordon, W. A. Curtis, C. M. Everitt, F. M. Fogle, R. W. King, L. W. Young, L. Graves, J. A. Ladd, B. F. Quigley and F. M. Waterbury. (Oct. 29, War D.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 393-395.

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### MARINES WAR LETTERS WANTED.

Marine Corps Headquarters has issued another call for letters from Marines in France, descriptive of their life there. The corps is especially desirous of letters descriptive of the last battles in which the marines have participated, the flattening out of the St. Mihiel sector and the fighting in the Champagne, in which Mont Blanc was captured. All letters will be carefully preserved and, if desired, copied and the originals returned to the senders. Copies of the letters will then be placed upon the historical files of the corps for reference in the writing of Marine Corps history. All letters should be addressed to the Adjutant and Inspector, U.S. Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

### MARINE CORPS LIBERTY LOAN RECORD.

Not including the subscriptions of the Marines in France, the Marine Corps subscribed \$2,000,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan. The 142d Company is the honor company organization, with \$11,400 invested. The regi-

ments making especially excellent showings with the amounts subscribed by each are: 7th, \$48,150; 8th, \$63,600; 9th, \$56,800. Paris Island heads the barracks lists with \$319,450; Philadelphia shows \$258,100; Mare Island \$155,650; Quantico, Va., \$152,450. Washington headquarters added \$43,000 to the total subscription of the corps.

Agnes—Don't try to deny that I saw the lieutenant kiss you—I was really shocked.

Gladys—But, Agnes, he belongs to a shock regiment, you know!—Judge.

### SAVING SUGAR.

In a letter from Lieut. Col. Thomas Swobe, U.S.A., from San Francisco, to his son, at Omaha, occurs this paragraph, says the Omaha Excelsior: "A friend of ours came in from Tonopah, Nev., to-day greatly amused with a sign which he saw hanging in a restaurant there which

read as follows: 'We can only give you one lump of sugar, but you can stir it like hell. We don't mind the noise.'

### BAND MUSIC FOR THE A.E.F.

Band music costing \$50,000 is being purchased by the General Supplies Division of the War Department for issue to bands of the American Expeditionary Force. This is in compliance with General Pershing's cable requisition for more band music, as nearly fifty new bands have recently been organized in the A.E.F.

### AN ASTROLOGICAL ERROR.

"It is evident that when the astrologer told Wilhelm that he would become a great warrior the word was mistaken for warrior," writes an Army colonel, adding: "Don't blame this on me. My nine-year-old boy did it."

We dare Black Jack Pershing to come home and take what is coming to him like a man.—New York Sun.

### INTERINED.

There are thousands of men in the A.E.F.

Who did not volunteer,  
And plenty more will be going o'er  
Who'd just as leave stay here.

The most unfortunate man to-day

Is the fellow who came to the front

And offered his all at his country's call

And was ready to bear the brunt—

But was cast aside and assigned elsewhere

To Replacements or Depot Brigade,

And there to remain till he grew insane

As he waited in vain for aid.

For his longed-for chance to go to France

Does not materialize;

He storms and he frets but he never gets

His chance like the other guys.

He writes in despair to his friends over there

That he'd give ten years of his life

If he could get in it for only a minute

To try out his luck in the strife.

Now last year they told him that they had to hold him

On this side with other good men

To train new recruits in making salutes,

Yet again and again and again.

Now the end of the fight is almost in sight,

He's as far from the front as at first;

Is it any great wonder he thinks it a blunder

And his soreness cannot be dispersed?

For now it would seem that his fondest dream—

To fight for the U.S.A.—

Will never arrive, although he may strive,

And hope against hope for The Day.

The unlucky ones in this great world war

Are not the men who are killed,

Nor the wounded ones, be they allies or Huns,

No matter what blood they have spilled.

The most unfortunate man to-day

Is the man who jumped at the chance

To fight like Hell from the tap of the bell,

But who'll never see service in France.

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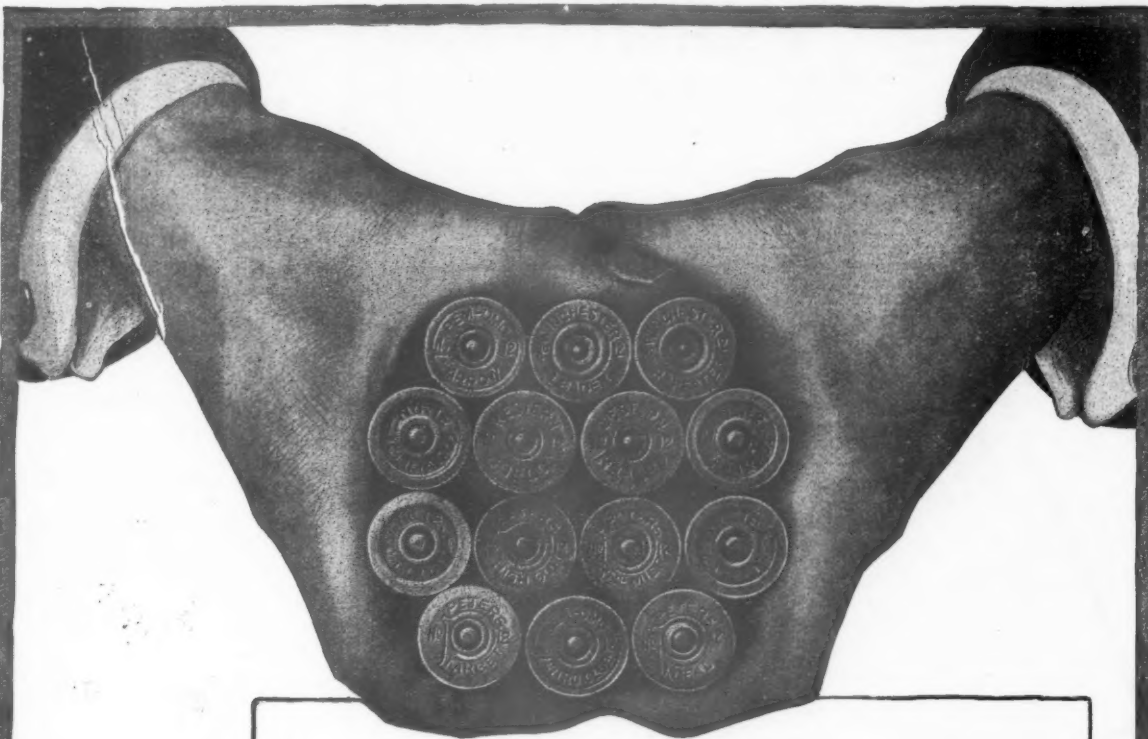
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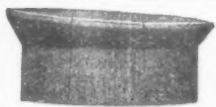


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